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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Statistic Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the family.
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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1871. NO. 106.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M

RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

Report of Col. W. Milnor Roberts.

An Exhaustive Document—The Various Systems Reviewed—The Lock and Dam System the True One—Estimated Cost of Improving the River from Pittsburgh to Cairo $23,777,662.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1870.

The report of Col. Milnor Roberts, on the condition of the Ohio river and the best method for improving the navigation thereof, called for by Congressman Kerr several days since, will be sent by the Secretary of War to Congress to-morrow. The report is very voluminous, and completely exhausts the subject. It takes the ground that the system heretofore adopted to improve the navigation by means of rip-rap stone wing dams, guiding the water into comparatively confined channels, although beneficial and useful, especially to low water navigation, does not meet the requirements for the radical improvement of the whole river. The present low water system, while not involving large expenditure, and doing a certain amount of good, works only the amelioration of the present difficulty. All that this system could hope to accomplish would be to increase the depth of water in the parts required a few inches. To effect the necessary improvement of the river will involve a large expenditure. Of the several plans proposed, only one secures the proper depth for navigation at all times without the aid of an artificial supply from reservoirs. The plan of locks and dams, if properly constructed, would furnish the desired depths at all seasons. All other plans proposed for the last twenty-five years are denounced as impracticable. The great desideratum is said to be constant and reliable navigation, never less than five feet in extreme low water, which could usually be six feet or more, and which should afford in freshets safety.

After examining all others, the lock and dam system is taken up. The locks and dams proposed are medium sized, having draws arranged with freshet chutes, such as could be easily navigated in a coal-boat rise. The practice of long experience has established seven or eight feet as a convenient working lift for large locks and draws. This would give between Pittsburgh and Louisville a total fall of 308 feet. The number of locks and dams here required would be thirty-eight, with eight feet lift; while with six feet lift the number would be fifty-one. Making the lift higher and diminishing the number of locks and dams reduces the cost. Between Louisville and Cairo, with these lifts, the number would be fifteen locks and dams; total required, sixty-six. The estimates of costs for sixty-six locks of six feet lift each for the whole 967 miles, and the average length of dam in the upper Ohio at 1,300 feet and the lower Ohio at 2,200 feet, giving 1,500 feet to each dam, is as follows: Between Pittsburgh and Louisville, fifty-one locks, $17,059,027, or $28,256 per mile; same estimate for the whole river, $23,776,662, or $24,589 per mile. It would require two years to make these improvements. When completed it is estimated that the cost of annual repairs and attendance would be $1,058,100.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the House.

Bill for a Constitutional Convention Reported—Petitions from Allegheny County in Favor of a Local Option Law—Other Bills for Constitutional Convention—Publication of the Proceedings.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 20, 1871.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Bill a for a Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Mann, from the Committee on Constitutional Reform, reported a bill for a constitutional convention, providing for an election on the second Tuesday of June next for or against a convention, the people at the same time to select delegates; the convention to be held on the first Tuesday of September at Harrisburgh (the present seat). They to be chosen, each elector to vote for twenty; one hundred and three are to be chosen from the Senatorial districts, each single district to elect three, each voter to vote for two, in the double districts each elector is to vote for four, the six highest candidates to be declared elected; the whole convention to consist of 143 members; the pay to be twelve dollars per day for two hundred days, and five dollars for every day in excess. Ordered printed.

Local Option.

Mr. White presented six petitions from 483 citizens of Allegheny for a local option law. A large number of petitions from the same county of similar import were also presented.

Three thousand copies of all mining reports were ordered printed.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

OTHER BILLS PROVIDING FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

In addition to the bill above reported by Mr. Mann, there are two others before the Legislature. One of these is proposed by Mr. George Connell, of Philadelphia, and the other by Mr. Harry White, of the Twenty-second District. They differ very materially as to the plans proposed for the choice of members of the convention, while they agree as to the character of the work to be done.

Mr. Connell's bill proposes that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday of June next to determine whether a convention shall be held, the voters at the same time selecting the delegates who shall represent them in the convention, if the vote of the majority shall determine that such a body shall be assembled. It is provided by this bill that the whole number of the members of the convention shall be one hundred and thirty-five, and the great object of Mr. Connell's bill is, that in the selection of the delegates, a fair and full opportunity of representation shall be given to the political party in the minority.

Thus thirty-two persons are proposed to be elected at large, and each citizen will vote for sixteen such delegates—the thirty-two candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be the delegates at large, so that each political party will be equally represented in this class of delegates. One hundred and three members of the convention are to be elected in districts which are arranged in accordance with the present Senatorial Districts of the State. The proportion of members for each district varies according to the population. Each citizen of a district is to vote for as many candidates for delegates less than the whole number allowed to the district, the candidates receiving, on counting up the votes, have the greater number of delegates, but the minority will also have a portion of them. The ratio in each district is about three minority to five majority delegates. If in the decision of the next session of the convention, nothing further is to be done; but if it is in favor of the meeting of that body, the members are to assemble on the first Tuesday of September next at Harrisburg, and finish their business on or before the last of May, 1872. They are to receive for their services, for the whole session, five hundred dollars and mileage. The constitution as it may be framed and adopted by the convention are to be submitted, for acceptance or rejection, to a vote of the people, to be held on the first Tuesday of June, 1872. If the amendments are accepted, they become parts of the organic law; if they are rejected, the present constitution remains in force.

Senator White's bill provides for a convention of one hundred and thirty-two members. Thirty-two of these are to be elected at large, and each voter may vote for sixteen delegates; the thirty-two candidates having the highest number of votes are to be chosen delegates at large. The remaining delegates are to be elected in the Representative districts, instead of the Senatorial districts, as proposed by Mr. Connell. They are to be chosen by majorities. Mr. White makes no other allowance to minority representation than sixteen delegates at large. In the districts the majorities will rule, as in other cases, and the contest will be in a great measure political. If the decision of the people is for a convention, the members of that body are to meet at Harrisburg on the second Tuesday of July, 1871, and proceed to business, without any limitation as to the time required to do the work. Nor is any provision made in this bill for compensation, or the payment of the expenses of delegates or of the officers of the convention.

The convention is to have the right to order when the election shall be held to determine whether its work shall be adopted or rejected.

PUBLICATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

The *State Journal* of Thursday says: In reference to publishing the proceedings of the Legislature yesterday, Senator White called attention to the fact that the only means of getting information about the proceedings of the Senate was from the Journal of the Senate. He hoped that measures would be taken to have the Journal properly printed by the State printer and furnished to the clerks every morning.

To print the proceedings of both houses in the manner proposed by the Senator, would cost, for the session, about $7,000. To print a *Record*, as proposed by some others, will cost about $25,000. Senator White has therefore introduced a resolution ordering the State printer to lay the Journal of proceedings for every day on the tables of the following morning; and if all that is required for business uses, and the State will thereby save nearly $20,000.

CANTON, O.

A Man Buying Grain and Paying for it With a Forged Draft on the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh—The Detectives After Him.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, O., January 20, 1871.

A man by the name of Long, representing himself to be an agent for a firm in Pittsburgh, came to this city yesterday, and contracting for a quantity of grain, offered in payment therefor a draft on the Third National Bank of Pittsburgh for $2,000. Suspecting that all was not right, Mr. Patton, of whom the grain was bought, telegraphed to-day to Pittsburgh to find out if the draft was good. Being answered that it was a fraud, he immediately set a detective on the track, and it is hoped the forger will be brought to justice. He claims to have made similar contracts at Massillon.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Another Victim of the Oil Fiend—A Little Girl Burned to Death.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., January 20, 1871.

A little girl aged twelve years, named Lizzie Miller, living in an alley off Haynes street, in the Fifth Ward of this city, was fatally burned by the explosion of a can of carbon oil, about 12 o'clock to-day. The mother of the child was out at the time of the accident, having carried the dinner of her husband to the mill where he was at work, and there is none but circumstantial evidence as to how it occurred. It is pretty clear, however, that the child was trying the fatal experiment of pouring carbon oil on the fire. The child has since died.

Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 20, 1871.

Boats passed up to-day: Fleetwood, at 5 A. M.; and Ohio No. 4 at 10 P. M. *River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.* H.

On Change in St. Louis yesterday at noon, $1,000 was raised for the relief of the sufferers by the McGill disaster. A committee was also appointed to secure additional funds.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1871.

SENATE.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate unanimous resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in favor of the House bill granting pensions to surviving soldiers of the war of 1812.

Mr. MORTON presented the certificate of election of Foster Blodgett as United States Senator from the State of Georgia, for six years from the 4th March, next, which, at Mr. Morton's request, was laid on the table.

Mr. SUMNER presented a communication from the National Labor Union Convention (colored), held in session in Washington, for the passage of what is known as Senator Sumner's bill supplementary to the civil rights act, now pending before the Judiciary Committee, the object of which is to apply a remedy for the alleged indignities and prescription to which colored people are subjected in railroad cars.

Mr. SUMNER asserted that there must be equal rights in railroad cars, hotels, schools, and in every institution which had the sanction of the existing laws, and appealed to Mr. Trumbull, as Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, not to longer delay the remedy of legislation.

An explanation by Mr. TRUMBULL developed that the bill referred to by Mr. Sumner had been reported from the Judiciary Committee July 7, last year, and then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to enter a motion to reconsider the vote on the postponement of the bill.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Maryland, objected.

Mr. SUMNER subsequently introduced a supplementary civil rights act, substantially similar to the bill of last session. Referred.

Mr. FENTON introduced by request a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the North American Steamship Company, of New York, for the transportation of mails weekly between New York and Antwerp or Bremen, touching at Plymouth and Cherbourg, for a term of fifteen years, at the rate of $15,000 per trip. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a joint resolution to prevent the obstructions to the navigation of the Ohio river. It provides that it shall be unlawful for the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge Company, or any other company or person, to proceed in the erection of the bridge now being constructed between Cincinnati and Newport, unless the bridge be so constructed that the channel span shall have a clear headway at low water one hundred feet below the floor beams sustained from the lateral chord posts.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill to provide additional commercial and naval facilities at the port of New York. It incorporates Marshall O. Roberts, John A. Livingston, David Dudley Field and others as the New York Ports Transit Company, with authority to construct a tunnel or covered way in or beneath and across the beds of the bay of New York, Hudson river, from some point in New York city to some point in New Jersey, opposite, and a similar tunnel from New York to Brooklyn. The company is also empowered to operate railways in said tunnels. Referred.

Mr. HARLAN introduced a bill to ratify and carry into effect the constitution and form of government for the Indian Territory held by authority of the Government of the United States. Referred.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial from citizens of New York approving the recommendation in the President's message touching the Alabama claims, and asking legislation to carry it into effect. Referred.

Mr. MORTON moved the reference of certain papers to a special committee for the investigation of alleged Southern outrages, and stated that his physical indisposition would preclude his acceptance of the chairmanship of the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT subsequently announced as the committee referred to, Messrs. Scott, Wilson, Pool, Chandler and Davis. The latter named declined on account of indisposition.

Mr. POMEROY reported a joint resolution for the relief of settlers on public lands, extending for one year longer the time for making payments. Passed.

Mr. NYE, according to previous notice, addressed the Senate on the bill to create a fund to be known as the mineral land fund, and for other purposes. The bill provides for paying over to the Union Pacific Company the proceeds received by the United States from the sale of mineral lands, $50,000 to be paid upon the completion of every five hundred feet of the tunnel to be completed within ten years.

Mr. SHERMAN remarked that the bill advocated by Mr. Nye had come before the Senate for the special purpose of securing that sensible to be heard, and he expected it would now be laid aside informally. For one, he (Sherman) was favorable to such a proper way to the great enterprise of the Sutro Tunnel, but to grant Government aid in such direction was a novel proposition.

Mr. COLE spoke of the commendable propriety of the bill in the proposed use of the proceeds from mineral land sales.

Mr. NYE also laid aside, Mr. NYE giving notice that he would call it up at an early day.

Mr. POOL asked to be excused from service on the Special Committee to investigate the alleged outrages in the South, which was this day appointed.

The leave was granted, and Messrs. Rice and Sargent substituted by the Chair as members of the Committee on Pool and Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, the Committee on Public Buildings was directed to inquire and report concerning the purchase and improvement as a park of two squares directly east and adjacent to the Capitol grounds in connection with the lands of the Botanic Garden of Smithsonian Institute, Agricultural Department and grounds south of the President's mansion, the expenses to be defrayed in the sale of unoccupied lots in the city not required for public use, and remote corners. The bill provides for refund to the Treasury from account on money borrowed to equip, pay, supply and transport troops for service of the United States in the recent war was debated during the remainder of the session.

The question was stated to be upon Mr. RAMSEY'S amendment to make good to the States the depreciation on the scrip issued to them for moneys advanced to the Government, the effect being confined to a few States in the extreme West. The principal objection urged to its adoption was its illegal inequality in practical operation, by compelling the States which had taxed themselves to stimulate with patriotic zeal to contribute to pay the discount suffered by the neighboring States more laggard in raising taxes.

Mr. SHERMAN, while opposed to the incorrect rule imposed by the bill, favored special legislation to reimburse Indiana for similar actual discount on expenditures made by her Governor, (now Senator Morton) under the exceptionary circumstances. He moved the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the bill.

Mr. MORTON opposed the reference, and replied at length to Mr. Sherman.

Mr. CONKLING argued, among other things, that in raising the money the States only performed their duty, as they were equally interested in preserving the Union, and that self-preservation and not generosity dictated their action.

Mr. SCOTT asked unanimous consent to make the income tax repeal the special order of business for Tuesday next.

Mr. HOWE objected.

The pending bill being laid aside temporarily, Mr. SCOTT said he desired to test the sense of the Senate on the question, and moved to make the income tax repeal the special order for Tuesday. The motion prevailed by a two-thirds vote.

After the Executive session the Senate, at 4:29 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD presented a petition from the merchants of New York, in favor of the appointment of Commissioners to audit and pay the Alabama claims.

Mr. SARGENT, rising to a personal explanation, said he desired to correct a statement, made yesterday, from the Washington *Republican* of to-day, stating that Gen. Blunt, in his testimony before the Committee of Investigation on Indian Affairs, had stated that one of the great troubles in obtaining appropriations for Indians was that in every session members of Congress who voted for appropriations expected and demanded liberal compensation, which was usually paid, and that in order to accomplish that some sharp practice had to be resorted to.

Mr. SARGENT remarked that it was only necessary for him to say, in reply to that infamous paragraph, that General Blunt had at no time been before the committee up to this time. The committee had not been able to obtain a quorum, and hence had never issued a subpœna on him. The committee made efforts continuously, by telegraph and otherwise, and would thank newspapers, editors and reporters to publish the fact that the committee desire the presence of General Blunt.

The House, at 1:40 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. ALLISON in the chair, and resumed consideration of the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill, the question being on Mr. WOOD'S motion to limit the salaries of ministers and service fund of the Department so that none of it should be used in connection with the annexation of St. Domingo.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, opposed the amendment, and referred to the fact that the annexation was made in which General Scott disbursed the secret service fund of $10,000 paid to him from the $10,000 paid to high Mexican officials who caused the revolution, or at least the pronunciamento of that republic.

Mr. ELDRIDGE said the discussion had satisfied him that the secret service fund ought to be abolished. It was contrary to the genius and spirit of our Constitution.

Mr. COX also argued against the continuance of the secret service fund, declaring himself opposed to all "ways that are dark and all tricks that are vain."

Mr. KELSEY, of New York, expressed amazement at the position taken by gentlemen on the other side against the continuance of the secret service fund, inasmuch as the Clerk and Reading Clerk had read extracts from speeches made last session—made by Messrs. Wood and Eldridge in opposition to an amendment proposed by Mr. Kelsey in behalf of which he then filed showing the distribution of that fund. The reading of these extracts provoked laughter at the expense of the two members.

The amendment offered by Mr. WOOD was rejected, and without completing the bill the House proceeded at two o'clock to the consideration of business for the district of Columbia, in compliance with a standing order assigning the third Friday of each month after two o'clock to that business.

The Senate bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read. It proposes a sort of territorial government in the district, with a Governor to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold office four years, with a Council of eleven members and House of Representatives of twenty-two members, with a Secretary to be appointed by the President for four years, and with a delegate in Congress. The bill having been read through, the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Among many of the amendments proposed was one by Mr. JULIAN to amend the sixth section, giving fifty elective franchise to all citizens, by striking out the words "male." [Laughter.] He declared that he offered the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by yeas and nays.

Mr. COOK opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not encumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The district had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made of that experiment.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. JULIAN was rejected, yeas 55, nays 115. There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members responded to their names. Some votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "no" brought down the House.

On motion of Mr. COOK the House reconsidered the vote ordering the bill to be considered by sections, which would have prevented final action today.

Mr. LAWRENCE has decided to offer an amendment providing that every wife, parent, &c., shall have a right in action to recover damages for injuries to person or property or means of support, &c., arising from selling or giving intoxicating liquors, but the amendment was cut off by the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

Some amendments to the bill were offered by Mr. Cooke and agreed to, and then the bill was passed.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next. The bill appropriates $24,475,000. The House took a recess at five o'clock, adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

Albany Cattle Market.

ALBANY, January 20.—The cattle market opened very dull and closed heavier. The average quality was good, and prices ranged from 5½@7½c. Milch cows—Receipts and demand moderate. The market was buyers. The feeling in regard to the cattle disease has a depressing effect. Only a few fair to good offers changed hands at from $50 to $75. Sheep and lambs—Receipts falling off; market less active and prices lower. Fine wools sell more freely than heavy coarse Canada, while lean, lank and light are almost a drug on the market. Sales to-day 5500; Western 6@6½c, and Canada 6@7½c. Hogs—Although there to fall off in receipts, there is no trade here. Live still go forward in first hands, and with favorable weather trade local towards dressed, which are held at about the same price as one week ago.

Evansville Market.

EVANSVILLE, January 20.—Cotton steady; middling 25½c. Flour—Choice firm and demand good at former prices. Hay active at $16@16 25. Oats unchanged at 48c. Corn nominal at 58@59c. Flour—large sales of family at $5 50@6 00. Meal $3 15; kiln dried $3 60@3 75. Rye and barley nominal and unchanged. Lard advanced, kettle 12c. Bulk meats 8c@9c; sacks for clear. Mess pork $21 00.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, January 20.—Sugar—Prime 9½@9¾c. Molasses quiet; common 56@58c; prime 59@60c. Coffee—Prime 15½@15¾c.

THE WAR.

THE DEFEAT OF BOURBAKI.

HIS ARMY IN FULL RETREAT.

French Version of the Affair.

King William Assumes the Imperial Crown.

THE EUXINE CONFERENCE

Favorable Results Predicted.

ENGLAND.

Mecklenburg Marching to Flank Chanzy—Bourbaki Retreating.

LONDON, January 19, 3 A. M.—It is said the Duke of Mecklenburg is marching on Kennes by way of Mayence, with the object of getting in the rear of or flanking General Chanzy.

A dispatch from Versailles says General Bourbaki on the 17th, renewed his attack upon General Von Werder's intrenched position south of Belfort, and was again repulsed with great loss, and has commenced a retreat southward.

The bombardment of Paris was continued on the 18th with increasing strength.

Earl Granville has accepted the indemnity offered by Prussia for the English vessels sunk in the Seine.

Balloon advices are received from Paris to the 16th. The city was tranquil and firm.

General Faidherbe is continuing his advance upon Peronne.

The Army of the North Still Advancing.

LONDON, January 18.—A dispatch from General Faidherbe announces that the French army of the North continues its march, and has already reached Corbie. The French on taking St. Quentin seized two guns and the baggage of French prisoners, which had been left behind by the Germans in their retreat.

The French Purchasing Horses in Ireland.

LONDON, January 19, 6 A. M.—French agents are in Ireland, purchasing all the available and serviceable horses.

A gun was tested successfully at Woolwich yesterday with a charge of 130 pounds of powder. The quantity of powder used is said to be unprecedented.

"By the Emperor of Germany—A Proclamation."

LONDON, January 18, 8:30 P. M.—King William has issued the following proclamation at Versailles, on the occasion of his assumption of the Imperial Crown. He says:

"In consequence of the appeal of the Princes and free towns for us to restore the German Empire after a lapse of sixty years, we consider it our duty to the Fatherland to accept the Imperial dignity. Henceforth we and our successors will bring to the title of Emperor the mission defining with God will vouchsafe a blissful future to the Fatherland, and that under our auspices its ancient splendor may be restored. We partake of the dignity, conscious of our duty to preserve with German fidelity the rights of the union of the States, members to maintain peace, to support and strengthen the union between all Germany. In the hope that the German people will reap in everlasting peace, within our boundaries, the fruits of its heroic sacrifices, and be safe against the renewal of French attacks. God grant that we and our successors may protect the Empire, not by warlike conquests, but by works of peace, freedom and civilization."

Two Ways of Telling the Same Story.

VERSAILLES, January 19.—The surrender of General Bourbaki is in full retreat, and the attempt by the French to relieve Belfort has been completely frustrated.

LONDON, January 19.—General Bourbaki attacked the Prussians on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, with the object of crossing that semicircle to be found at Valbest. The enemy resisted the movement, and General Bourbaki returns to his former position.

Minor Items.

General Faidherbe reached Ferrieres on last Monday.

Yesterday there was an outpost skirmish near Bapaume.

The stores at Arras are being removed to Lille.

The French now hold St. Quentin.

The Belgian troops are now moving to the frontier.

There was a grand military pageant at Versailles to-day in honor of the federation of the German Empire.

Losses in the Battles Near Belfort—Conspiracy to Release French Prisoners in Belgium—German Guns Dismounted.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, January 19.—Bourbaki, after two days' fighting, crossed Le Saone, six miles below Belfort. Von Werder, receiving reinforcements, a great battle was fought on the 17th, which resulted in the decisive repulse of the French. The aggregate loss in the three battles was 4,200, while the French loss was 7,806. No guns were captured by the Germans, and but few prisoners.

The Belgian Government have discovered a conspiracy to release French prisoners in Belgium on the march them into France.

German guns have been dismantled by some new French batteries in front of Paris.

Bourbaki's Defeat Confirmed.

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Mr. SHERMAN, while opposed to the incorrect rule imposed by the bill, favored special legislation to reimburse Indiana for similar actual discount on expenditures made by her Governor, (now Senator Morton) under the exceptionary circumstances. He moved the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

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The Senate bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was taken up and read. It proposes a sort of territorial government in the district, with a Governor to be appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall hold office four years, with a Council of eleven members and House of Representatives of twenty-two members, with a Secretary to be appointed by the President for four years, and with a delegate in Congress. The bill having been read through, the House proceeded to consider it by sections.

Among many of the amendments proposed was one by Mr. JULIAN to amend the sixth section, giving fifty elective franchise to all citizens, by striking out the words "male." [Laughter.] He declared that he offered the amendment in good faith, and desired a vote upon it by yeas and nays.

Mr. COOK opposed the amendment. He hoped the House would not encumber the bill with the issue of female suffrage. The district had been made the scene of experiments with every form of government, and he did not want it to be made of that experiment.

A vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the amendment offered by Mr. JULIAN was rejected, yeas 55, nays 115. There was much excitement and amusement in the House as the members responded to their names. Some votes in the affirmative provoked much laughter, while the positive and decided tone with which others voted "no" brought down the House.

On motion of Mr. COOK the House reconsidered the vote ordering the bill to be considered by sections, which would have prevented final action today.

Mr. LAWRENCE has decided to offer an amendment providing that every wife, parent, &c., shall have a right in action to recover damages for injuries to person or property or means of support, &c., arising from selling or giving intoxicating liquors, but the amendment was cut off by the previous question.

Mr. LAWRENCE moved to lay the bill on the table. Rejected.

Some amendments to the bill were offered by Mr. Cooke and agreed to, and then the bill was passed.

Mr. DICKEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the army appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Thursday next. The bill appropriates $24,475,000. The House took a recess at five o'clock, adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Commissionership of the Land Office

Mr. Drummond to be Confirmed—The Missouri Confirmations—The Cincinnati Delegation to be Heard by the Senate Committee on Monday—The First Square Vote in the House on the Question of Female Suffrage—Trial of R. R. Butler, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1871.

Mr. Drummond to be Confirmed as Land Commissioner.

The Committee on Public Lands have finally reported favorably on the nomination of Willis Drummond as Land Commissioner, in place of Joseph Wilson. The Senate took no action on the nomination in executive session to-day. There has been considerable feeling in committee over this matter, although the report to-day was given with the unanimous consent of the various members of the committee. At one time there was an impression in the Senate that this nomination would be reported upon adversely, and several Senators who are strongly opposed to Wilson gave the committee to understand that unless they hastened their action the nomination would be taken from it altogether. There is no doubt but that Drummond will be confirmed when his case is taken up.

The Missouri Confirmations.

It is understood that Senator Schurz could have carried postponement of the Missouri confirmations yesterday, had he so desired; but being convinced that such a course would only tend to protract the existing bitter feeling among the Missouri Republicans on this subject, he consented to the action of the Senate. He took occasion, however, to say to his Republican colleagues that the President could not pursue a more suicidal policy, so far as the Republican party in Missouri was concerned, than to persist in removing men from office there who had acted with the Liberals last fall.

The Bridge Question.

The Senate Committee on Commerce will give a hearing to the Cincinnati Committee on the Bridge question on Monday.

The First Square Vote on Female Suffrage.

In the House, in considering laws for the District of Columbia, it was moved to strike out the word "male" in the section defining voters. This was lost, fifty-five to one hundred and fifteen. This was the first square vote on the question, and the advocates of the measure, though beaten this time, are jubilant. Messrs. Stevenson and Lawrence, of Ohio, were among the yeas.

Gould, Pearce & Co., Cincinnati, were awarded the contract for supplying the Postoffice Department with twine.

The negro vote was divided to-day on the question of woman suffrage in the House, Haney voting nay and Long voting aye. Of the Illinois delegation, Farnsworth and Cullom voted in the affirmative, as did Paine and Washburn, of Wisconsin.

The Trial of Roderick R. Butler.

For foreign consulation certificates, has been set for Wednesday next.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1871.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON THE NOMINATION OF MR. DRUMMOND.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands this morning agreed favorably on the nomination of Willis Drummond to succeed Jas. S. Wilson as Commissioner of the General Land Office.

THE SENATE.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: B. M. Buckley, Pension Agent at Louisville, Ky.; Leroy L. Dyer, Indian Agent at Grande Ronde, Oregon; Joel Palmer, Indian Agent at Yamhill Agency, Oregon.

Minister Schenck's Instructions.

It is believed that in the negotiation for a settlement of the fisheries question, General Schenck will be instructed to make a proposition that the fishermen of the United States pay to Canada, in other ports of the British provinces; that they shall have the same rights as the fish in Canadian ports; in short, that the agreement be mutual. This letter was referred to a special committee, of which John V. Farwell was Chairman, who made it the subject of a special report, which the Commissioner has forwarded to the Secretary of the Interior. They say the Commissioner was present when the Indians consented to the law of Congress for the removal of the Osages, and that those who had claims were assured in the most solemn manner by speeches and resolutions of a mass meeting in that community, they would respect and protect the rights of Indians who wished to live on the farms they had improved. The Commissioners undertook to pledge to the Indians that the President would see that these pledges were carried out, and the Indians secured in their rights of possession and they call upon the Government to make their assurances good. They say, furthermore, that this was the first case when they undertook to defend the Indians from the rapacity of the frontier settlers; that several similar cases of removal of Indians are likely to come within the scope of their duties, and that if the Government does not stand by them now, they will lose the confidence of the Indians and all influence over them.

OUTRAGES ON WHITES.

Another Letter from Mr. Welsh

How the People's Money is Squandered—Fat Things for Pet Contractors.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 20, 1871.

The following letter explains itself. The writer is the same who, as the Indian Peace Commission, who has preferred charges against the Indian Commissioner:

Hon. Vincent Colyer—MY DEAR SIR: You ask me if my statements of the improvidence and waste in the Indian Department are fully sustained by the books and vouchers. A deliberate examination has revealed facts even worse than my statements, but as the investigating committee will in due season report thereon, I do not feel free to state anything beyond a few indisputable facts taken from the official records. One million three hundred thirty-one thousand dollars was one favored contractor within a few months. All but ninety-six thousand dollars of this sum was on very private contracts; one hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars was paid for freights up the Missouri at from eighty-five per cent. to three hundred per cent. above the rate at which the Quartermaster of the army had entered a contract to take the Indian goods. The profit on the money paid to this contractor must have exceeded four hundred thousand dollars, and it does not appear that the contract has been given to the lowest bidder. Public freights were paid to the party of August last he was authorized by Commissioner Parker to pick up two to three millions of pounds of flour, without limit as to price. This flour was purchased at two dollars and twenty cents a hundred, while the Government paid for it three dollars and fifty cents a hundred. If it had been bought in open market it would have been cheaper. The contract under the Quartermaster's contract at one dollar and sixty cents per hundred pounds; but under the private bargain the profit was seriously increased. Further disturbances are expected, as the non-association men will not quit, and the strikers are determined to protect them. Protection will be made for the operators who own their collieries to protect their property and lives, but as they are warlike, it is not difficult to imagine the conflicts that will ensue between these two antagonistic assaults, and say nothing will intimidate them from their purpose of compelling a general suspension. From present indications, there will be more bloodshed than ever before. Notwithstanding all these contentions, reports still continue to the effect that Messrs. Powderly and Welsh will be soon arranged between the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, but they are conflicting and hardly worth credence.

RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., January 20.—River thirty-one feet six inches; no gauging thus; temperature 40 deg. at 6 P. M. Arrived—May Lowry, Pittsburgh; Ironsides, Pittsburgh; Exchange, Pittsburgh. Departed—Lawrence, Nashville; May Lowry, Red River; Ironsides, St. Louis; James Howard, New Orleans.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 20.—Arrived—Marble City, Cairo for Memphis at 11 P. M.; Antelope, New Orleans for Louisville, at 11 P. M.; C. Swigert, Louisville, Memphis, at 3 P. M.; J. W. Garrett, Cairo for Louisville, at 3 P. M.; Empire, Nashville, packet, 10 P. M. River 31 feet 10 inches; clear.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—River falling, with five feet ten on Harpeth shoals. Departed and cloudy. Arrived—America, Cincinnati. Departed—Tallisman, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 20.—Cloudy; mercury 50 deg. Lower rising. Arkansas declining, with nine feet to Little Rock. Arrived—Chester, Cairo. Departed—Stockdale, St. Louis; Mollie Abel, Northwestern, Pomeroy; New Orleans; John A. Wood and barges, Fearless and barges, Dove and barges, Eagle and barges, Pittsburgh. Departed—Nightingale, Cincinnati; Silver Moon, Memphis; Alaska, New Orleans; Wawanita, Pittsburgh. The boats to-day that swept over the Falls were not hurt and came back through the canal.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1871.

"The Remaining Bonds" constitute the burden of the song which the Philadelphia papers continually pipe. It is absolutely certain that Philadelphia is very poor or its capitalists have no faith in the new steamship line. Since the bonds are guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company, there is no danger of their holders losing anything; therefore we conclude that *money* is not plenty in Philadelphia, even to give vitality to an enterprise which, *if only* a small part of its merits as set forth by the press are believed in, will work wonders for that city. Where is Jay Cooke? These bonds ought to be as good as Northern Pacific, which this eminent financier is now "placing."

Indiana don't deserve to be twitted about her divorce laws any more than some other States. Too many notorious cases of secret and unjust divorce have been reported from New York to permit the people there to talk about any other person's faults in this regard. One of the most disgraceful cases has just come to light, where a widow appears in court to recover her share in her husband's property. It appears that he *died* in October last, after they had been married for thirty-five years. Both *her husband* and their son were practicing *physicians*. Soon after her husband's *death* she learned that he had by his *will left* all his property, consisting of a *large* amount of real estate, to his brothers and sisters, and was told by his executors that her husband had obtained a divorce from her several years before, and that therefore she was not entitled to her right of dower. It is further charged that the divorce was secretly obtained by one O. A. Hoest, a lawyer who has become notorious from his connection with fraudulent divorces. Contrary allegations are made, but it is reasonable to suppose that there must be something in the case, and certainly neither Chicago nor Indiana can rival it for injustice.

Judge Shaerswood, in the Supreme Court at *Nisi Prius*, has given a decision that will alarm some pawn brokers. One Matthias Kaas, a Philadelphia "uncle," has been before the Criminal Court on several occasions, but had been too sharp for the Quarter Sessions, and had each time got off clear. His peculiar game has been to stow away dubious goods for two years, and then after the statute of limitation has barred criminal prosecution to dispose of them at handsome profits. But Johnson & Co., of Springfield, Illinois, finally got his case before the Supreme Court for $7,000, the value of silks stolen from them and traced to his possession. Kaas denied ever having received or seen the goods, and was his only witness, notwithstanding the plaintiffs had the testimony of the man who stole the goods and sold them to him. Judge Sharswood ruled that the loser of the property by felony was not delayed in his civil action for their value until he had prosecuted the felon. The jury, under the ruling, gave a verdict for $10,800 against the pawn broker. As too many pawn shops are nothing more than "fences" for the reception of stolen goods, the force and value of this case are not to be underestimated.

Many warm supporters and admirers of Governor Morton view with regret his course in the Senate on the bill of Senator Trumbull, breaking up the present system of virtual dictation by members of the Senate and House in Executive appointments—a bill that makes a long step in the direction of Civil Service Reform. It may be and probably is open to objections in some respects; but in the main it is right, and Senator Morton, opposing it, lays himself open to the suspicion of being opposed to reforming the Civil Service. Nor is the manner of his opposition creditable to him. Sweeping denunciations are not arguments; and we will say that the Senator's manner and language on this occasion savored more of the demagogue than statesman. His course is all the more to be regretted for the reason that in some things he is understood to reflect the views of the President and his Administration. In this particular, however, we do not hesitate to believe that he does not; since the country has the direct assurance that General Grant urgently desires a thorough reform in the Civil Service, the only thing to be desired in this respect being a more distinct commital and a more earnest zeal in encouraging the great measure. It is not for a moment to be doubted that the country warmly approves the spirit and intent of Senator Trumbull's bill, and equally regrets the course of Senator Morton.

THE LYCEUM.

The Lyceum has perhaps been a valuable agency in the education of the people. When over a large portion of the country there were no public libraries, and except the pulpit no interest, not of mere amusement, to bring together the young people of the towns, villages and country sides, Lyceums were widely established, with their collections of books and public lectures. The reform was much needed, and its influence was soon felt. But in the course of thirty or forty years vast changes have come over the people, especially in the older States. And it is a very common impression that the Lyceum has not only not kept pace with their progress, but has degenerated, so as quite to fail to meet the moraland intellectual wants of the present time. We of course use the word Lyceum for shortness, to denote the sort of public instruction initiated under the name and still kept up in many places where the name never was or is no longer used. Many advanced people believe that, in its deteriorated form much of this teaching is positively mischievous, while it almost universally falls short of the high requirements of the turbulent, rushing, thinking age. It would be easy to fill a column with the specifications of errors or deficiency which they allege against it, of which, however, we may not mention more than two or three. Grievous things are charged against the libraries commonly provided; but these may be passed by. With respect to the lectures, they say that with excellent exceptions, they are not adapted to edify those who hear them. Instead of trying to improve the taste and instruct and elevate the understanding, their chief end evidently is to accommodate both in their existing condition. To say brilliant things, or things that may appear brilliant, to vent paradoxes and startle by contradicting common notions, to enlist interest by hinting doubts concerning propositions received as true since the days of Adam; these are said to be common ways with the lecturer, of gaining acceptance or applause. A still more damaging objection is the facilities which these lectures afford for presenting under respectable auspices and sanction completely novel, and therefore false, views of difficult and delicate subjects. There are subjects lying at the foundations of society and the public welfare, which cannot be touched improperly without injury to the community. A person who comes to regard them as questions still open and unsettled is very likely, as facts show, to suffer in his person and his family, and to inflict injury on the public. To understand some of these subjects and much more to discuss them satisfactorily, demand qualifications which are by no means universal. Mental training and knowledge above the average of even educated people, are essential prerequisites to the study. But one result of the American lecture system has been to open schools, so to say, all over the land, in which these difficult and delicate topics are confidently treated for the entertainment of the thoughtless and the inexperienced, by self-appointed professors devoid of the simplest qualifications for the office. To many of these lecturers all old things are over old, no new things are new enough. The characteristics of their manner and of the intellectual "stuff" with which they furnish their hearers, are too familiar to need specification. Reckless assertion, "original" views on exhausted subjects, exploded theories dressed up as verities lately discovered by the speaker or his friends, may be mentioned as common traits of the entertainment. And even where these are absent, even where the lecturer happens to be in good measure or quite qualified by mind, knowledge and aim to handle his theme, even where his theme happens to be appropriate to the audience, the old fogies whose growls we are reporting, say that one of these lectures is seldom what a public lecture ought to be. They charge that under the operation of the system, certain traditional notions have become established, a certain model or standard has been set up, with which the lecture must conform. No lecturer, they say, dares to follow his own taste and judgment in the preparation of his discourse. He *must* give it a certain tone, he must say certain things in a certain manner, under penalty of no applause and no invitation to make another appearance on those boards. They go on to insist that this popular idea of what a lecture should be is so widely accepted and so firmly fixed, that if one of the really great English lecturers such as Huxley, or Farraday, (if alive,) or Harrison were to make the circuit of the American lyceums twice, he would have crowded houses on the first round and empty benches on the second. How much truth there is in these charges we do not pretend to know. It has seemed worth while to recall them in connection with Mr. Wendell Phillip's "magnificent" of his apostleship," contained in our issue of the yesterday. The fogies do not think that "the lyceum is higher than the pulpit," or that "it has no object but truth." It is the normal school of the American people," the condition of the American people seems to the fogies pitiable, and the prospects of the American people deplorable. Perhaps the fogies will prefer to think that, in uttering the fine strain of eloquence of which we have given two or three scraps, Mr. Phillips was not stating rigorous truths, but merely exemplifying the sort of rhetoric which finds applause in lyceums, and of which Mr. Phillips is an approved master.

GENERAL NEGLEY EXPLAINS.

General Negley, having been called upon by some of his friends for an explanation of his course in presenting and advocating the passage of the bill for the removal of the Allegheny arsenal, has published a card, in which he gives "the reasons governing his action." With characteristic assurance he prefaces his explanation with the following declaration:

> That my motives were, personally, entirely disinterested and unimpeachable, becomes indisputably apparent from the facts I shall outline.

Notwithstanding this most sweeping and extraordinary prejudgment of his self-vindication, his motives shall continue to be impeached by thousands of his constituents until he shows some better reasons for his amazing attempt to inflict so serious a blow upon our industrial interests, and offer such an indignity to our civic pride.

The first and great reason which he urges was the reception of an official copy of the resolutions passed by Councils in April last, as follows:

> "Whereas, The present location of the United States Arsenal buildings in the geographical center of the city of Pittsburgh, owing to the increase of her population, is highly objectionable, a serious barrier to needed municipal improvements, as well as dangerous to the lives and property of the citizens. Therefore, be it:
>
> *"Resolved*, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Pittsburgh, That Congress be and is hereby respectfully urged to take such Legislative action as will effect the removal of the United States Arsenal, magazines, etc., to some suitable locality outside of the corporate limits of the city of Pittsburgh.
>
> *Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution be transmitted to our Representatives and Senators, with the request that they lay the same before each House of Congress to the end that suitable action be taken thereon, and further, that they be requested to obtain, if practicable, the cession of the Arsenal grounds to this city for use in perpetuity as a public square.

Now, just compare the tenor of these resolutions with the provisions of the bill introduced by General Negley. The resolutions comprehend two things—the removal of the arsenal to some other locality near the city, and the procurement of the use of the grounds for a public square. The action of Councils, stupid and ridiculous as it was, only amounted to this. General Negley's bill does not embrace either of these propositions. It provides for the removal of everything that can be profitably removed *to other arsenals*, and for the *sale* of the property to the city. The resolutions say nothing about the total removal of the arsenal and a sale of the grounds to the city. Had they been offered in that shape, they never would have passed, and no one knows the fact better than General Negley. The idea was, that if the Government would remove the arsenal to some other point near the city, and grant the use of the grounds, in perpetuity, for park purposes, the city would profit by the change. Why did not General Negley embody those two propositions in his bill, as requested by Councils, and then stop. If he could not get the bill passed in that shape, then it was his duty to oppose any action looking towards a total abandonment of the arsenal. But he knew full well not only that the resolutions did not contemplate purchase by the city, but that the corporation would not in any event become a purchaser. In fact, the city could not purchase without power expressly conferred by the Legislature. Hence the provision, "that in case the city shall refuse to purchase, the property shall be sold to the highest bidder," etc. In other words, his bill is simply a proposition to rob Pittsburgh of the arsenal, and put the grounds up for sale at public outcry—the very opposite of what was contemplated in the resolutions. The bill, so far from representing the wishes of Councils, is a flagrant *mis*-representation.

In the second place, General Negley asserts that these resolutions were followed by "a number of letters of unquestioned weight," requesting immediate legislative action, and that, since the late canvass, "numerous letters were addressed to him, presenting views *similar to those set forth in the resolutions.*" It is significant that not a single name is given, and until General Negley produces these letters in full, the public may well question the "weight" of the writers. If the letters only asked for the removal of the shops, magazines, etc., to some other locality here, as contemplated in the resolutions, they do not in any sense justify General Negley's action, as we have already shown, and have no force in the point in issue.

A quotation is given from one of these letters, as follows:

> I am urged to write to you upon a matter in which not only looks great interest, but in regard to the sale of the Arsenal grounds in the Sixteenth ward, late Lawrenceville. They desire me to urge upon you to accomplish it if at all possible, and it will greatly add to your reputation at home if it is done promptly. To one entirely familiar with the need not suggest any reasons why it should be done. Having passed the Military Committee, as we are informed, and having been put in your hands for them to prepare a bill for the sale, whether rightfully or wrongfully *now* will be held responsible for the result if the thing fails. May I ask for myself and for others of your constituents that you will give it your immediate attention. I need not say to you that touching this matter you have all of your constituents of all parties at your back.

The name of the writer of the above is not given, but he understands well the weak points in General Negley's character. Mark the phrases: "it will add greatly to your reputation at home;" "to one so entirely familiar as you;" and "you have all of your constituents, of both parties, at your back." These are indeed "weighty" considerations to "our Representative," in that they appeal so directly to his personal vanity and political ambition. He has discovered, ere this, that "all of his constituents are not *at his back*," unless in the sense that he has virtually "turned his back upon them." It is to be hoped that the letters of all these advisers and advocates of this measure will be given to the public, that they may see who are at the bottom of this mischief.

In the third place, in justification of his course, Gen. Negley quotes from the report of the Secretary of War, in which he recommends the sale of certain arsenals which he names, (Allegheny Arsenal *not* included,) "and many others throughout the country." He also quotes from the "renewed" recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance, to sell certain arsenals "located in the vicinity of large cities, obstructing their growth and causing anxiety and alarm to the inhabitants on account of the dangerous material stored in them." If the reader will take the trouble to compare the preamble to the resolutions of Councils, with the words just quoted, he will see that the writer of the former had the latter before him when the resolutions were drawn. And this fact leads to the conclusion that the party who prepared the resolutions for Councils went as far as he dared to go in order to meet the recommendations of the Secretary of War and Chief of Ordnance, and at the same time secure the passage of the resolutions. The declaration in the preamble that the arsenal "is a serious barrier to needed municipal improvements" is not true. It is the very reverse of true. The fact is, the existence of the arsenal contributed more than anything else to the building up of that section of the city, and has in no sense been, nor is it now, a barrier to any needed improvement. That Gen. Negley, and those who engineered the matter in Councils, have been acting in concert, will appear by what follows. Gen. Negley then says:

> I was formally instructed by the Military Committee to prepare and offer a bill "*to carry into effect the resolutions transmitted by the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, and the economical purposes of the Secretary of War and the Committee.*"

How General Negley has "carried into effect" the resolutions of Councils, we have already shown.

The fourth point of defense is made in these words:

> As the Arsenal is now used and managed, there is not the slightest possibility of bringing into partnership with the Government any of our industrial interests. The wealth which used to flow through these channels have, so far as the Allegheny Arsenal are concerned, dried up.

There's logic, rhetoric and grammar, all combined, in this simple paragraph. It "dries up" any attempt at criticism.

The fifth and last point is, that the Allegheny Arsenal is *useless*, and that sound economy demands its abolishment. He gives the expenses of the arsenal for the year 1870, to "show the tax payers of my [his] district the cost of furnishing an agreeable station for three officers and fifty enlisted men, and while these, and other officers and soldiers, are kept on easy guard duty, there comes appeal after appeal from Georgia, Kentucky and Texas for military protection." The total expenditures for the year were $45,-117.99, of which $18,597.61 were spent for hired men; $17,173 for pay, clothing and subsistence of fifty enlisted men, and $7,200 for salaries of the three permanently stationed officers. If anything were wanting to show that General Negley's heart is set on routing these officers, at any cost, it is furnished here. If there is anything in this economical reason for abolishing the arsenal now, it existed with equal force after the Mexican war. It was found useful during that war, and cost money to maintain it from that time up to the breaking out of the rebellion. General Negley will scarcely deny that it was useful to the nation, and especially useful and beneficial to Pittsburgh, during our civil war. As a military man, he may comprehend that arsenals are never profitable institutions to a nation in times of peace. The sneer that the officers on duty have an "agreeable station" comes with bad grace from our "Major General of Volunteers," who, after his "distinguished services" in the field, held on to his "agreeable station" for two years at full pay, and until considerations other than those of economy induced his resignation. The General has determined that the tax-payers of Maine and California, of Michigan and South Carolina, shall be no longer bled to pay out some $50,000 per annum among his constituents in Allegheny county! Here is a magnanimity of spirit and a breadth of statesmanship to which only an Artemus Ward or a Mark Twain can do full justice.

The remarkable "explanation" of the General concludes as follows:

> "If it was the desire of the citizens of Pittsburgh to continue the legislation now granted to such military establishments, it is scarcely necessary for me to say that I should have yielded obedience to their wishes if at any time they had been expressed in opposition to the resolutions passed by City Councils.

When did the citizens of Pittsburgh ever express any other desire than that the "legislative bounty," as he is pleased to term it, should be continued? We have shown that the resolutions of Councils only called for change of location, while Negley's bill provides for utter destruction. He may yet have an opportunity to "yield judicious obedience," if he has not already gone too far in his unparalleled folly.

The Allegheny delegation in the House—Mr. White excepted—desire to have it stated that "no negative vote was taken on Mr. White's motion" to refer the Reform Bill to the Allegheny delegation, "and that consequently they cannot be accused of voting against the proposition, though none but Mr. White voted in its favor." This is most pitful denial of shallow demagogues. "No negative vote was taken." Nevertheless, the motion was voted down! To faithlessness to their pledges the delegation seek to add the sin of hypocrisy. They are determinedly opposed to the Reform Bill, but skulk behind subterfuges positively contemptible, in the hope of evading the responsibility, hiding from the scorn of the public. It would be much more manly—rather, less mean and contemptible—to stand out and openly declare that they do not intend to re-leem a single pledge—which would be the simple truth. It would not be the first time that men have snapped their fingers boastfully in the faces of their dupes. It is very well known that the delegation—Mr. White excepted—have not the slightest idea of keeping faith with the people, before whom they took a score of oaths to procure the legislation contemplated in Mr. White's bill. From the time they reached Harrisburg they have been contriving ways to make sure of killing any reform without openly taking ground themselves. The vote on the reference of the bill fully exposes their position. *We* are not disappointed. If all we have ever said of the utter faithlessness of the Ring politicians—the so called "Regulars"—is not fully borne out by the course of the Allegheny delegation in regard to the pledges whereby they were elected, then we stand ready to acknowledge our mistake. Are such Republicans as Mr. Dilworth and his Committee, who conducted the canvass and saved themselves from defeat on these pledges, as ready to condemn those who prove faithless? We shall see.

The Supreme Court of the Commonwealth has decided that the City of Philadelphia has the right to act in accordance with the vote of her citizens and to proceed to erect public buildings at the intersection of Penn Square. The Court holds that the Legislature, having control over the streets, may use their intersection for this building, especially as this was the purpose for which the square was originally dedicated. The other ground of objection is that to build upon the square would impair the obligation of a contract claimed to be implied in the act of March 26, 1866, authorizing the improvement of Broad street by removing railroad tracks and Nicolsonizing. But the citizens did not fulfill their contract to pave the street, and the city is left to pay nearly the whole cost, being upward of $100,000. Of the plaintiffs there are but two who have paid a cent for any part of the Nicolson pavement, and they are the owners of one hundred or two hundred feet from this great street, eleven miles and a half long, or having a front of 121,540 feet, and who seek to represent all the other owners of property on it. The Court holds that nothing in the act contravenes the act of 1866, and now Philadelphia is free to proceed with the erection of public buildings, something she long has needed. May they not only be worthy of the city's greatness in their architecture, but a conspicuous example to other cities that a great city can erect public edifices economically.

Phillips & St. John, coal dealers at Memphis, have brought suit for $200,000 against the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company, in the United States Circuit Court, at Springfield, Illinois. The damages are claimed on account of an alleged breach of contract to deliver the Big Muddy coal this fall, which, it is alleged, the company failed to do. The failure of a supply of this coal at Memphis, which river men confidently relied on, has been the cause of much inconvenience and expense to steamboats. The real cause of this litigation is probably not the indisposition of the Grand Tower Company to fill its contracts, but its inability to do so on account of hindrances to navigation. As the Government has neglected to remove those, although seeking complete jurisdiction over the river, is it not responsible in fact, if not in law, for the damages that have been sustained?

The New Bedford *Standard*, in review of the whaling business for 1870, remarks that financially it has been disastrous, but fairly successful as to catch. The sperm whalers have met with a good degree of success, while the right whaling fleet in the Arctic, was unusually successful. The Cumberland and Hudson Bay fleet did poorly, but better than for some years past. In the South, the Tristan, Crozet and Desolation grounds have been unsuccessful, but several vessels have made good cuts of bone, also on Brompton and other shoals. Some of the sperm whalers have made good cuts. There are twenty per cent. less vessels at sea now than one year ago, the number being 215, against 269 at that time. The low price of sperm oil has caused the withdrawal of a large number of Provincetown vessels, and Newburyport has retired from the business. The prices of whale catchings have averaged lower than for some time. Only six vessels have been added to the fleet and thirty-five withdrawn by sale, wreck, etc. The fleet numbers 294 vessels of 69,245 tons, against 323 vessels of 72,424 tons a year ago.

Hon. Shelby M. Cullom, who has represented the Springfield (Illinois) District for six years and is now Chairman of the Committee on Territories, is named as likely to receive the Republican nomination for Congressional from Illinois to fill the vacancy to be made after March 4th, by Gen. Logan's promotion to the Senate. Mr. Cullom was not nominated in his own district last fall, and the same influence may interfere with his present aspirations, yet his Congressional record is that of an industrious, safe and efficient Representative.

A Washington special says: Ex-Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, is here, and is represented as being dreadfully uneasy at the reported movements of the Tammany crew in favor of Hoffman for the Presidency. He don't propose to have the wool drawn over his eyes a second time by the same men. Those opposed to Hendricks are said to be quietly working up Senator Thurman, of Ohio, to occupy Pendleton's cast-off garments.

A Washington dispatch says that a vigorous effort is being made to secure the removal of Pension Commissioner Van Aernam, upon the plea of slowness and general incapacity in the work. It is thought probable that Representative Prosser of Judge Rogers, of Tennessee, would receive the appointment in the event of a change. Doubtless the Homœopathists will not make any exertion toward retaining Van Aernam, but do they know that Prosser or Rogers will be more friendly to them?

REMOVAL OF ALLEGHENY ARSENAL.

The Old Regime and the New.

Are General Negley and his backers crazy? or, what is the meaning of their effort to have the Arsenal removed from Pittsburgh? I never for a moment supposed that any sensible citizen asked the removal of the United States Arsenal from this city, if there ever any such I would like to see their names published and the reasons given for such a move. I am an old man of three-score, nearly two-score of which I have lived in this vicinity, and yet I have never heard a man whose opinion was worth a button advocate so absurd a proposition. Perhaps I ought to except certain foolish resolutions passed by the City Councils, but these are so absurd upon their face that no one ever thought of them as serious.

And yet, without notice to a single soul so far as I am informed, all the traditions of half a century are disregarded, and our own Representative voluntarily comes forward and passes a bill to abandon this heirloom of Pittsburgh, and throw the thirty-seven acres occupied by it into the hats of speculators to cut up in lots. I suppose that General Negley and everybody else knows that the city of Pittsburgh, by her charter, is prohibited from purchasing this ground. The provision that she may take this ground on an appraisement is ridiculous, because she has no power to buy such a contract. The city could assess no tax to pay the half million at which the grounds would be valued, and the only object of the bill is the alternative that a ring of speculators could buy it.

I appeal to any old Pittsburgher if ever until now he heard any sane man propose voluntarily to have it removed from Pittsburgh. I know of several personal attempts to have it enlarged and made the nucleus of a national foundry. This was the pet hobby of the Wilkinses, the Craigs, the Dennys, and the Robinsons of the olden time. Only nine years ago William Wilkins, verging upon four score, went to Washington City, and spent nearly the whole winter in order to further this project. I should think, if such a thing were possible, his bones would rise from their final resting place in the cemetery to upstand the authors of this scheme. I have repeatedly heard him hold forth on this scheme, and have among my papers the memorial prepared by him, urging upon Congress the making of this the nucleus of a national foundry. The committee, of which he was the chairman, was composed of such men as Thos. M. Howe, James Park, James M. Cooper, Dr. J. R. McClintock, probably the Secretary. Gen. Moorhead was the member of Congress from this District at the time. Some of these gentlemen could furnish you the memorial upon this subject. I should like to have seen the movers of this abandonment project come before that committee with their scheme. All the contempt and irony which Judge Wilkins knew so well how to concentrate into his bland smile would have been showered upon them.

Alas, alas! what rings and representatives Pittsburgh has in 1871.

I suppose Senators Scott and Cameron will hold over this bill until the sensible men of Pittsburgh can be heard upon this subject. Perhaps, however, Gen. Negley on this point as he does about appointments, claims to be omnipotent. If so, let us have a public meeting called, and some plan set on foot there to advocate the abandonment. I promise you if such a meeting is called, you will see some old Pittsburghers there to denounce the corrupt scheme. Three-score.

IMPORTANT LEGISLATION.

Mr. G. H. Anderson's Bill for the Election of Female School Directors—D. N. White's Local Option Bill.

In the State Senate on the 12th inst., George H. Anderson, Esq., introduced the following bill to authorize the choice of female school directors:

Be it enacted, etc., That female tax-payers of this Commonwealth, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided in any school district for more than one year, shall be eligible therein for election or appointment to the office of director of common schools.

In the House of Representatives, D. N. White, Esq., proposed an important act in reference to licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors. It authorizes the voters of any city, borough, ward, or township to decide by ballot, once in every three years, whether any license to sell intoxicating liquors shall be granted within its limits. If the vote is against license, no license shall be issued until a majority decides in its favor; and a violation shall be punished with $50 fine and six months imprisonment for the first offense and $100 fine and one year's imprisonment for any subsequent offense. Owners of vineyards may sell (on their premises) their own manufacture, not less than five gallons at a time, to be carried away, but not to be drank on the premises.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Peter Richings.

The telegraph has announced the death, at Media, Pa., of Mr. Peter Richings, for thirty-five years a favorite actor and manager on the operatic and dramatic stage. Mr. Richings was seventy-five years old, was born in England, and in his youth was a midshipman in the British navy. He resigned the theatrical profession soon after his arrival in this country, and made his first appearance at the Park Theater, New York. He made rapid progress on the stage, and became one of the brightest and most genial lights in the country. He was a gentleman of culture and refinement, and possessed great sensibility as an actor, and rare musical taste and acquirements. He was the first to introduce into this country dramas based upon popular operas, in which the principal music was retained. By dint of industry and close application to his profession the deceased achieved a competence, the greater portion of which was invested in the purchase of the estate near Media, consisting of some twenty-five or thirty acres, which is one of the most delightful homes in that section of the country. Mr. Richings leaves a wife and an only child—Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard.

Pleasant Report from Headquarters.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

We are pleased to announce the fact, and it will be best for all our readers through your own columns, that Jay Cooke & Co., Fiscal Agent, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, report large sales and orders from all sections of the country, for the sale of the new first mortgage seven-thirty gold interest bonds of that road, and naturally expect an early completion of their negotiation. They are also now becoming the most appreciative bond for investors in this market, and for many good reasons. They are the most secure well-guaranteed bonds ever offered. The government itself was a borrower; being a first mortgage on the Railroad and equipments (which the proceeds of the bond itself builds) and also the first mortgage on the most magnanimous land grant the Government ever gave, a million-and-sixty-four millions of acres for about 2,000 miles of road, over the richest mineral and grain country in the world, and 1,400 miles shorter route between New York or London and China and Japan than any other route. No wonder the bonds are becoming thus early appreciated by the people, as they learn these grand facts. We naturally expect the bonds themselves to command a further premium of from ten to twenty per cent., and in the case of the Government loan) so soon as the original loan has been negotiated. They are comparatively the cheapest security also in the market, because being strictly regarded as a source of yearly income, they sell at par, bearing as they do 7.30 gold interest, and free from United States tax, are no higher than six per cent. gold bonds at 81, and no higher than six per cent. currency bonds at 74½. If Northern Pacific should sell at 90 (their present quotation), these Northern Pacifics should sell at 120, and if Central Pacifics sell at 92 (there present price), Northerns should sell at 112. These comparisons can be applied to the entire list of *first-class* bonds, from the Erie and the Centrals and Pennsylvania Central also to be.

Inquisitorial Taxation.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

Our merchants and manufacturers, together with the great mass of our people, are pleased to learn that there is still a hope that the unequal, unfair, inquisitorial and perjury provoking relic of the war, *called the "Income Tax,"* will be at once abrogated. The Committee of Ways and Means has commenced to wake up the Administration, and we may reasonably expect that Congress will adhere at once to its plighted faith, and strangle this spawn of the rebellion, should have been permitted to expire with its doomed year of 1870. A petition with more than nine thousand signatures of the leading business men of Pittsburgh was laid upon the table of the last Congress, protesting against its re-enactment, yet for party purposes was it again thrust upon us, and our people had settled down into the firm belief that nothing could be expected from the present administration, and had concluded to patiently await the time when their power would be severely felt and the inadence of office rebuked.

The feeling in this community is not loud but deep, and no party can survive the irrepressible shock that must ensue. An Old Merchant.

Allegheny City, January 20, 1871.

Mr. Wilson has published a two column article upholding the late unpaid Indian Commissioners, meaning himself, in their attack upon Commissioner Parker. General Parker's letter of explanation showed that if anything irregular has occurred at particular agencies, it was occasioned by extraordinary emergencies. With this explanation from a gentleman, in whose faith the public have not yet lost faith, it would have been as well for Mr. Welsh to defer making new charges or repeating old ones until the Committee of Congress investigating the matter has got at the facts in the case. For the time being that Committee is the tribunal to which Mr. Welsh must address himself, and if his charges are as well founded as he has represented, they will receive a similar attention there, unless the Committee is disposed to "whitewash." That has not been suspected, but if it should prove to be true, then Mr. Welsh would have an opportunity to appeal to the people, and with confidence of success if he is in the right.

The Beaver *Radical* confirms our statement, that an arrangement had been entered into between the Democrats and certain Republicans whereby, under circumstances deemed not improbable, a coalition in favor of McGrath, Democrat, was to take place. The *Radical* says:

> Such is Mr. McGrath, who is mentioned, is concerned, he was not a candidate, because it became evident that the Republican party would unite upon Mackey, and elect him. Had there been a division in our ranks, he would have received the Democratic nomination, and would very probably have been elected."

A significant straw as to the early fall of Paris is the announcement of a New York and London banking firm that as soon as possible their English house will undertake to transport baggage or personal effects to and from the beleaguered city. They are now prepared to again draw bills upon their Paris house, payable at seventy-five days from date, in case of delayed presentation, and discountable at bank rates.

A Senator, it is reported, has prepared a bill similar to that introduced into the House by Mr. Butler, for a commission to investigate the relations of the Union Pacific Railroad and its branches. While this commission is at work, it would be quite as well to have them investigate the entire land grant business, to discover what has been done in that way and what it has accomplished.

The testimony of the Salt Lake *Tribune* is that liberal settlements are rapidly spreading in Utah. One thing is certain that if many silver discoveries are made in Utah, and railroads traverse the territory, it will no longer be Brigham Young's "pocket borough."

The Baltimore police have taken a census that makes the city's population 283,070, and they think it correct. The second Government census found 267,-254 people.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Indiana "consedness" can go no farther. Some wretch has stolen the only pair of boots owned by a Crawford county editor, thus confining him to the house till the opening of the barefoot season.

Indianapolis did a business amounting to $40,278,-035 in 1870.

What do farmers persist in making so many fences for? They little realize the fact the fences of the United States have cost more than the houses, cities included; more than the ships, boats and vessels, of every description, which sail the ocean, lakes and rivers; more than any one class of property, aside from real estate, except, it may be, the railroads of our country.

A Corinne judge proposes to solve the Mormon problem by starting a grand gift lottery for some library, and put in all the extra wives of polygamy as prizes. The trouble is that nobody would want tickets.

Samuel McAdam, of Chicago, has learned to fill his engagements, and others may profit by his experience. His friend Marcher McCarthy had an insurance upon his life, and was sick, with no prospect of recovery. Mrs. McCarthy did not have time to attend to the payment of the premium. Mr. McAdam volunteered to attend to this important matter, and nothing more was thought about it. Mr. McCarthy died, and when the insurance was applied for it was found that the premium had not been paid, and consequently that the policy was worthless. Mrs. McCarthy, therefore, brought suit against McAdam and recovered $1,112 92.

Since 1856 the Government has paid $11,583,993 for mail service with the Pacific coast.

The need of great care in the selection of vaccine matter is exhibited at this time at Avon Springs, New York, where two children have died and others been poisoned with the virus used in their vaccination, while a dozen others are seriously ill.

A London magistrate has declared his intention to direct the jury to bring a verdict for manslaughter against the negligent party, when a per ⁻n shall come to his death through slipping on a pavement from which the snow had not been removed.

Every dog in London must hereafter be licensed, before the 1st of each January, or his owner will have to pay $5.

An extensive iron mine has been developed at Irondequoit, two miles from Rochester. Large boulders, weighing hundreds of pounds, and a rock of solid ore has been reached eight feet below the surface. Some of the specimens are said to contain fifty per cent. of iron.

There is a rather a large story that a New York firm has invested $12,000,000 in walnut lumber forests in the valley of White river, between Indianapolis and Vincennes, and in saw mills to cut it and make it ready for shipment East.

A Salt Lake paper, in refutation of the common idea that the process of petrifaction, except in certain springs, possessing rare and very peculiar properties, requires an indefinite period of time for its accomplishment, tells this: In the fall of last year several pieces of potato were thrown under the impossing stone in the typo's office, where they have remained ever since. No notice was taken of them until to-day, when it was found that the process of petrifaction was going on, being so perfect in some of the pieces that the appearance of dark flint rock than anything else, and required a smart blow from a hammer to break them.

Two sensible improvements are reported as taking place in the best New York society this season. It is getting to be considered as decidedly bad style to offer wine and liquors to guests at private entertainments, and a great many ladies are discountenancing the German at their entertainments.

The peculiar religious sect known as Dunkards have been opposed to college education, but having got over that, have just established a college at Bourbon, Indiana.

An American eclipse observer at Catania, Sicily, mentions the following as an example of the brightness of the day. "We see the party on Mount Rossi distinctly, although they are ten miles off. There are seven of them, and we see their mules and carriages and even the reflection of some mirrors which they have." Seeing the mirror reflections even is nothing so wonderful. Similar reflections have been seen on the United States Lake Survey at a distance of over one hundred miles.

The Episcopal Church of the United States began 1871 with thirty-nine Diocesan and nine missionary Bishops, in place of thirty-seven ten years since; 2,710 other clergy for 3,098; with 220,000 communicants for 159,611, and 292,729 Sunday School children for 213,912. The contributions for last year in the thirty-seven Dioceses and two missionary Dioceses amount to $6,009,791 88. These were "contributions for missionary and Church purposes," leaving us to imagine the wealth lying behind, out of which no larger sum was a voluntary offering. The ordinations have been 208; the deaths of the clergy, including two Bishops, were 58; the net increase 170.

The increase in the foreign trade in Montreal in the first eleven months of 1870, over the corresponding ones of 1869, was nearly ten millions of dollars, or over thirty per cent. A direct trade has been established with the Island of Java.

The New York Bank Superintendent, in his annual report, attacks the National banking system fiercely. Within the year six national banks of the State have returned to the old system and ten others are preparing to.

A Bostonian's plan to get rich is to scatter circulars with the taking title of "Many to One and One to One of Many." The one who sends the largest list of money receiving circulars shall send ten cents to the ingenious originator, who will be thereby enriched; whereupon he will divide his wealth equally with one of the contributors, to be chosen impartially by him.

The steamship Riga, from Shanghai, September 8, arrived in New York on Saturday in one hundred and thirty days, having come via the Suez canal. The Ariel, La Privat, Mikado and other sailing vessels have made the passage in less than one hundred days via Cape Horn. This don't look well for the success of opposition to the Pacific railroads.

It took two or three hundred men two days to open one of the Chicago street car lines, after the great storm. The line hugged the pavement most persistently, and the ax and pick were the only implements that could make any impression.

The first subscription recorded on the books of the Presbyterian Memorial Fund is one dollar, which was given by a godly woman in the First Presbyterian church in Detroit. Being in poor health, she anticipated the action of the Church, lest she might not live to give her mite. Soon after she died, but in the preserved archives of the memorial work of 1870 her gift will stand at the head of all those who "cast their gifts into the treasury."

PERSONAL.

The constituency of Mr. Gladstone in the borough of Greenwich have requested him to resign his seat as their representative in Parliament. Their address recites, in the first place, a personal grievance—Mr. Gladstone has not visited them since they elected him; he has paid no attention to their interests, in Parliament or out of it; he has left Greenwich and has departed, its dock yards are silent, and Mr. Gladstone's "ill-fitted and miserable economy" has converted an old historic place into a scene of pauperism and desolation. Then, too, England generally is in trouble and distress, and Mr. Gladstone is held responsible for the humiliating attitude she occupies.

The beautiful hymn "I would not live always," was written forty-six years ago by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, rector of St. Luke's Hospital, New York, one of the dearest and very best old men in the world, is a most exalted personal character, high social position, pecuniary and broad charity prospered him to everybody, yet who will have "this one song of having his own way," despite prelates and conventions. At last the nurses are but half the original number. They were written without thought of being used in any way for the public, but, when the general convention of the church were rejected by a committee, one member of which, addressing the author, asked him to write self, who voted against it, in consequence of a satirical criticism by a brother member!

In regard to the death of Bernadotte of two beautiful daughters of President Wooley, within three days of each other, that it is but one of a series of like calamities to which he has been subjected within a comparatively few years. Some years ago he lost his first born child, a son, by death, in a severe fever; and since then he has lost a son and another daughter within two days of each other.

The Canadians propose a cash testimonial to the Dominion Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald. The subscriptions in Ontario already amount to $25,000.

The Lady Mrs. Yelverton, (Lady Avonmore) has purchased a farm in Missouri and intends to manage it herself.

Mr. Springer is said to be known in the Illinois House of Representatives as "the member who knows everything." He has been everywhere and seen everything; has discussed the tariff question (as he informed the House one day) in six different languages, in as many different quarters of the globe, and is now willing to impart what he has seen, heard, and found out. In parliamentary practice he is a peripatetic digest. He has been secretary of a constitutional convention, secretary of the senate and clerk of the House. He is a lawyer of more than average ability, a ready debater, and will prove a useful and influential member of the House if he will put himself through a severe course of lessons in the art of keeping his seat. It was said the velvet he through which a large quantity of very doubtful eloquence and English was conveyed to the people of the State, and this fact occasioned the delay in its delivery. It was held back because it was crammed with column after column of mere stuff, and House it was necessary to give full time to aspiring politicians to write out long speeches which were never delivered in the Legislature. Let us have a fair record of the legislative proceedings, at a price which will not make it a job, for the benefit of the material points in any protracted debate, and an absolute exclusion of the other stuff, and it is certain every member be provided with a

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FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, January 20, 1871.

The changes in the condition of the local money market, so far as it is possible to observe, show a steady recovery of the usual status, when the banks are in time to meet the regular demand upon them. There are yet occasional spells of closeness, which reflects sometimes rather severely against those who must have money, but in the majority of cases, they worry through. Soon the deposits of the banks and private discount houses will be greatly augmented by returns from the sale of the late immense run of coal, and it is expected that collections generally from the West will come in more liberally. Much of the money realized from dividends on our local securities has been invested in the same kind of stocks as bonds which earned it. There have been large transactions in Allegheny Valley bonds this week, at prices ranging from 89¼ to 95¾. Columbia oil stock is firm at 15@16, with little on the market.

—At New York, the *World* says: "National bank notes are largely in excess of the demand. They are offered by the banks free of interest, one and two dollars, assorted, for fifteen days, five dollars and ten dollars for ten days, and larger denominations from five to eight days, to be repaid in greenbacks. Some of the banks are offering to sell one and two dollars discount; extra honey 10 per cent. discount, five and ten dollars at ¾, and larger notes 1-10 per cent. discount. It is suggested by influential quarters that the Treasury Department shall disburse greenbacks in exchange for national bank notes.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closg.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	110¾	110¾	110¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	109½	109¾	109¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	108¼	108¼	108¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	108½	108½	108½
U. S. Bonds of 1865, (new)	107¾	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	108	108	108
U. S. Bonds of 1868	107¾	107¾	107¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110¾
United States 6s of 1881	110¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	109½
United States 5-20s of 1864	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	108½
United States 5-20s of 1865, (new)	107¾
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	108
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	107¾
Union Pacific Railroad	74½
Central Pacific Railroad	99½
Currency Pacifics	110

—The Supreme Court of Maine has recently decided, in the case of the New England Express Company against the Maine Central Railroad Company, that a railroad company carrying express matter for one company or person have no right to refuse to carry express matter for other companies or persons offering it, but they must carry for all alike and on equal terms. In this case the railroad company had made arrangements with the Eastern Express Company to carry express matter for them, and, during the contract of four years, not to carry it for any other express carrier. The Court held the contract illegal, both under a statute of Maine and at common law. Not long since the Supreme Court of this State made a decision to the same effect. These declarations of the law are wholesome and timely. The consolidation of railroads, and the buying up and consolidation of rival express companies have made the express business a monopoly, and the public have often suffered the natural results—negligence, extortion and inactivity. It has long been the habit of railroad companies to make exclusive contracts like those in the two cases above referred to, and to refuse to carry express matter for any others. As the express is now almost as much of a necessity to the public as the mail or telegraph, it is important that the public certain their rights in respect to it; also the duties of railroad companies. Such decisions will enable individuals to carry express matter over railroads for short routes as well as long ones. And where large capital is not required, it is to be hoped they will thus lead to a fair competition in a business hitherto kept in the hands of a few corporations, courteous service at regular and moderate prices.

—General Pleasanton, the new Commissioner of Internal Revenue, yesterday recommended to the Committee of Ways and Means the abolition of the Income Tax, on the ground, it is reported, that it will cost as much to collect it as, under the revised act, it will yield. That reason ought to suffice to procure its removal; for, as far as we know, no school of political economists demands that the government shall tax the people merely for the sake of taking money out of their pockets. But we wish the Committee would look over the whole tax and tariff list and abolish every tax or duty which yields to the Government less than the cost of collecting it. That would be a very useful and important reform. As to the Income Tax, it is odious, inquisitive, and the Government can spare it. Why not abolish it at once?

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 84 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Do. Scrip	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Erie	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
Reading	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Harlem	131¼			131½		
Mich. Cent.	135	135	135	135	135	135
Lake Shore	95¾	96	95¾	96	95¾	96
Illinois Cent.						
Cleve. & Pitts.	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
C. & N. W.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾
Do. pref.	84	84	84	84	84	84
Rock Island	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
St. Paul	52¾	53	53	53	53	53
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
Toledo & Wabash	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Do. preferred	74½	75	75	75	75	75
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	44	44	44	44
Adams Express	66	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½
Gold	110¾	110¾				

A comparison between yesterday's and to-days quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Fri.	Av.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	92¾	94	1¼	
Do. Scrip	88½	89¾	1¼	
Erie	22¾	22¾		¾
Reading	98¾	99¼	¾	
Harlem	132	131¾		¼
Illinois Central	133¾	134	¼	
Lake Shore	96¼	96¾	½	
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	104¾	106	1¼	
Chicago & Northwestern	73	73¾	¾	
Do. preferred	82½	84	1½	
Rock Island	105¾	106¼	½	
St. Paul	52¾	53¾	¾	
Do. preferred	73¾	73¾	¾	
Toledo & Wabash	25½	25½		¾
Do. preferred	74½	75	¾	
Fort Wayne	90¾	90¾		¾
Ohio and Mississippi	31¾	32¼	½	
Pacific Mail	43¾	43¾	¼	
Adams Express	66	66½	½	
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	62¾
Philadelphia and Erie	27
Lehigh Navigation	32¾
Catawissa preferred	31
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	45¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60
North Pennsylvania Railroad	44¾
Camden and Amboy Railroad	121½
Schuylkil Navigation	16¾
Reading	49¾

—James W. Kenney, Broker, No. 56 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500and upwards on collateral or well improved permanent security, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON.

JANUARY 18.—The resumption of navigation will, no doubt take from our yards quite all of the surplus pig.

Several furnaces have stopped and are "stocking" for the coming season.

Unless the weather gets extremely cold, Pittsburgh will be accommodated with several hundred tons of our superior coke.

The mills and foundries of that city must have the native proclivities of Southern chivalry for mixing purposes, while the Gentlemanly demands our "cold blast" for car wheels.

A better demand appears in Pittsburgh, and furnacemen are encouraged.

We quote as before.

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$23 00@
Foundry hot blast No. 2	21@22
Mill hot blast	
Cold blast, car wheel	25@30
Bituminous Belfont	23@24
Bituminous Ashland	23@24

The mills are all running and will resume full force within a few days.

Stoppage of navigation kept a number of men out of employment for two or three weeks.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 20, 1871.

REMARKS.—Since the opening of navigation there has been a marked improvement in trade generally. Country dealers are arriving freely, and make liberal purchases. They are an intelligent class of men, and know just where to buy to the best advantages, and, after having "gone farther and fared worse," have come to the conclusion that Pittsburgh is the market for the merchants of Western Pennsylvania and Northern Ohio. They save time and expense in going East, besides getting their goods and wares *just as cheap*, if not cheaper. The weather is still pleasant, the rivers slowly receding, and the coal fleet on its winding way to the cities below. The advance on flour is still maintained. Purchasers, however, take hold sparingly, anticipating a reduction in rates. An active trade is reported. Receipts since our last 983 barrels. Bacon and provisions are quiet and unchanged, with a good trade reported. Groceries are active, particularly sugars and coffees. Sales are made to a considerable extent at quotations below. Grain is coming in more freely, still the supply is light and prices firm. The produce and trade generally are abundantly supplied, and prices rule at moderate rates.

The following are the wholesale prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES.—The receipts continue fair, the supply on the market being sufficient for all ordinary purposes. We are reported sales of refined 55 ₰ cent. at $5¾@6; common 4@5 ₰ cent. 3¾c.; potash 7@7½c.; pearls 6@6½c.

APPLE BUTTER.—The supply keeps pace with the demand. Sales at 60 to 70c ₰ gallon.

APPLES.—The season for activity and large transactions is over. The receipts were 114 bbls.; sales at $3 50@4 00, being the extreme figures

BEANS.—Good to choice butter is in demand, with a fair supply in the market; sales are reported at 20 @25c for fair to medium, and $2@2 50 for choice ₰ bu.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10@10½ ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Supply liberal, sales at 5@5½c ₰ lb.

BEANS.—Supply liberal; sales of choice hand picked quality, $1 75.

BRIMSTONE.—Market firm; sales at 3½@3¾ ₰ lb.

BAKING POWDER.—Banner, ¼-lb. cans, $1 75 per doz.; ½-lb. cans, $3 00@3 25 per doz.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—The supply is heavy, and prices unchanged; sales at $3 25@3 50 ₰ cwt.

BUCKET AND PROVISIONS.—We have no changes to note. Sales are regularly made at the following figures: Shoulders—plain, 10@10½c; sugar cured, 11@11½c. Sides, ribbed, 12½c; clear do 13½c. Breakfast bacon, 16c. Hams—plain, 16c; sugar cured 17c. Mess pork $21 ₰ bbl. Dried beef 18c. Lard—Chicago prime steam 12½@12¾c; Cincinnati kettle rendered 12¾@13¼c; Chicago and Cincinnati extra No. 1 winter strained lard oil, ₰ gallon $1 10.

CHEESE.—Receipts light, with sales as follows: Western Reserve 14@14½c; Ohio Factory 15@15½c; Ohio Goshen 16c; New York, Goshen 16@16½c; Sweitzer 13c ₰ lb.

CRANBERRIES.—The market is firm for a prime article. Sales of Sacketts' Belle berries at $18 00@ 20 00 ₰ bbl; other varieties $12@14@16 ₰ bbl.

COAL.—The market continues active and firm. Eastern anthracite. We can report small sales at $5@5 50 ₰ ton by the car load. Geo. Shoenberger & Co.

CORN MEAL.—Market well supplied; sales at 90 @95c ₰ bushel.

CANDLES.—Supply fair; mould at 12½c; star, full weight, 20c; short weight, 17c; stearine 18@19c ₰ lb.

CANDIES.—Sales in a way at 8c, 7s@8 ₰ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—We quote Pennsylvania at $7 75@8 00; Philadelphia $7 50@7 75.

CEMENT.—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at $2@3 50 ₰ barrel. Phœnix hydraulic $2 50@3 75 ₰ barrel.

CARBON OIL.—The market has a downward tendency. Sales of standard brands at 21¼@22c ₰ gallon.

DRESSED HOGS.—Receipts light and market dull. Sales at 7½@8c.

DRIED FRUITS.—The market is not an active one. We quote: Peaches—quarters, 8½@9c; mixed, 10@ 10½c; halves, 11@12c. Apples, 6@7c; sliced, 8½@9c ₰ lb.

EGGS.—The market was weak, the tendency being downward. Prices nominal. Picked 22@23c; fresh 20@22c ₰ dozen.

FEATHERS.—Market was well supplied but not very active. We are reported sales of prime geese feathers in the trade at 80c; in a small way at 85@90c.

FLOUR.—The late advance is still maintained. Receipts 938 barrels, 200 sacks. White wheat, fancy brands, at $7 35 in barrels, $7 10 in sacks; red winter, fancy brands, at $7 in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; Dayton, Ohio, brands $7 00, in barrels, $6 75 in sacks; old Minnesota, for baker's use, $6 75 in barrels; $6 50 in sacks. Mill rates: White wheat in the wrought barrels $7 76: in sacks $7 40: Pan Handle, (Southern amber) in barrels $6 75, in sacks $6 50: Golden Glory, in barrels $6 60, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels, $6, in sacks $5 75.

FOREIGN FRUITS.—We note sales of currants at 11½ @12c, prunes 11½c, Valencia raisins 16c ₰ lb; layer raisins $1 25 ₰ box.

GROCERIES.—The active trade heretofore noted still continues, with prices firm and unchanged. Sales regularly made at the following figures:

New Orleans Sugars—Choice 11¾c; prime 11¼c; good, 10¾c; fair 9¾c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¼c. Demerara—Boxes, white, 12¾c. Refined—Hards 15c; A 14¼c; B 14¼c; extra C 14c, and yellow C 13¾c.

Syrups—Is and E80c; white honey 75c; silver drips 65c; extra honey 70c. Duty and net cash discount, five and ten dollars at ¾, and larger notes 1-10 per cent. discount. It is suggested by influential quarters that the Treasury Department shall disburse greenbacks in exchange for national bank notes.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffees—Strictly prime 19¼c; prime 18¾c; good 18¼@18½c; fair 18c; ordinary 17½c; rejected 16½c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 25; good to fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c; Souchong fancy $1 10; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c.

Spices—Grain pepper 21c. Pimento 15c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 60c.

Rice—Sales of choice Carolina at 8¾c; prime 8c; good 7½c.

GRAIN.—Receipts: Oats, 1,020 sacks; rye, 64 sacks; barley, 254 sacks; corn, 816 sacks; corn, 921 sacks. Wheat still in light supply and good demand; sales of red at $1 26@1 28; white at $1 38@1 40. Oats—The receipts continue light; car load lots fetch 46c from store at 50@54c. Corn is in light supply; shelled sold at 65@66c. Rye—The demand is improving; prices are unchanged, with an upward tendency; sales reported at 80@85c per bushel. Barley we continue to quote at 55c for spring; 75@80c per bushel.

HIDES—Sales made in a regular way at 8@8½c ₰ lb.

HOMINY—Sales of pearl at $6 25; common @ 25@ 5 50 ₰ bbl.

HAY—Sales from wagon at $10 12@18 ₰ ton.

HONEY—Sales at 30@32c ₰ lb.

HORSES—Green salted (all weights) 10½@11½c; green butchers (sow and steer) 10c; green salted kip 14@ 16; dry-salt 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 20@22.

HORSES—Sales of new crop at $2@3@4 ₰ head.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2 25, and Eastern at $1 75 ₰ bbl.

LARD OIL—In good supply, with sales at the following: No. 1, $1 12; No. 2 80@85c. Cincinnati and Chicago winter strained $1 12 ₰ gallon.

MILL FEED—There is a large stock offering, and the market is dull. Sales middlings, in car lots, at $1 40@1 50 ₰ cwt; other descriptions unchanged.

POULTRY—Market dull and difficult to quote; dressed chickens sell at 12@14c; ducks 14@15c; turkeys 15@16c ₰ lb.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and we are reported sales of peachblows at $1 15@1 20 ₰ bush; some lots were held at a shade higher price.

PEANUTS—Supply and demand fair; sales at 6@8c for new Tennessee.

PEARS—Regular sales at 4@4½c per lb.

RICE—Carolina, choice, 8½c; prime 8c; good 7½c ₰ lb.

SUMAC—Sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₰ lb.

SALT—The market is well supplied and sales are regularly made by the car load at $1 60@1 70 ₰ bbl usual advance for store rates.

SEEDS—There is more activity in the seed market; clover seed is held firmly at 6½@7c ₰ lb; timothy $3 @3 75; flax seed $2 10@2 12 ₰ bush.

SARGENTS—We are reported regular sales at $16 @16 ₰ half gross.

SOAP—Prices are steady: Babbitt's, 11c; Oakley's, 10½c; chemical olive, 8c; rosin, No. 1, 6c.

SODA—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 3½c ₰ lb.

TALLOW—We are noted sales of city refined at 8¾ @8¾c ₰ lb.

TERNIES—The supply continues to exceed the demand, with plenty of sellers at 50c ₰ box.

WOODENWARE—Following are wholesale prices per dozen: Pails, 2 hoop, $2 40; 3 hoop $2 65. Tubs, No. 1, 2 hoops, $7 10; No. 2, 2 hoops, $6 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $5 50. Washboards $3 00.

WILLOWS.—We note sales of Kentucky Willows at 16c ₰ lb.

WHISKY—Highwines 96c; common rectified 98c; pure rectified $1 00; fine do do $1 05@1 10 ₰ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@5 00 ₰ gallon, as to age.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 21, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was weak, prices tending downward. There were offers to sell below the previous day's prices. Buyers, however, were shy, and disposed to hold off. The result was a quiet market, with but few transactions recorded.

CRUDE.

The asking rates for the various deliveries were as follows: Spot 11c; January 11¼c; February and March 11c; in fact 11c was pretty much the ruling figure for most deliveries. January to July, S. O., 10¾c; B. O. same time 11¾c.

SALES.

2,000 bbls, deliverable this week 11c
1,000 bbls, S. O., January to July 11c
2,000 bbls, February and March 11c
500 bbls, Spot 11c

Later in the day the above figures could not be obtained.

REFINED.

The market was a quiet one. We did not learn of a single sale, the tendency being downward. We quote nominally as follows: Spot 24c; January 24¼c; February 24½c; March 24¾c; April 25c; May 25c; June 25¾c; January to July, B. O., 26@26¼c.

COOPERAGE.

Oil barrels—Market poorly supplied; there are buyers but no sellers of city make on spot at $1 70 each. No sales reported.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—The *Herald* says: The market continues firm and moderately active, with an increased tendency to advance from previous quotations; there was very little oil offered, and buyers were therefore compelled to bid higher. The market closed very firm this evening. We quote following

SALES:

500 bbls upper creek $4 05
500 bbls do 4 04
1,000 bbls upper creek R. O. 1st 6 months 4 50
1,000 bbls on lower creek 4 20
500 bbls do 4 15
1,000 bbls on lower creek S. O. 1st 6 months 4 00
1,000 bbls lower creek S. O. 1st 6 months 3 90
1,000 bbls Rouseville 4 20
120 bbls Rouseville H. O 4 25
120 bbls do 4 30
240 bbls Oil City 4 45
500 do 4 50

NEW YORK, January 20.—The market was very strong; crude in bulk 12½c, in shipping order 13¼@13¾c. Refined is quoted at 25c; cases 1,000 bbls, January, @25; 2,000 bbls high test, for January, 25¾; and 1,000 bbls, 500 each month, January to March, on private terms. Philadelphia delivery: Prices are a fraction higher, with sales of 4,000 bbls, January to April, 1,000 each month, at 25, and 15,000 bbls, March and April, at 24¾.

SHAMBURG, January 20.—Market firm at 54@54 95 on road; $3 20@3 75 at wells.

TITUSVILLE, January 21.—Market quiet at $3 85@ 4 00 on upper creek.

OIL CITY, January 20.—Irrespective, L. C. $4 20@ 4 25; do gravity $4 25@4 30. Oil City—Irrespective $3 45; do gravity $3 50@3 55. Market firm with an upward tendency.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20.—Market very quiet; P. L. S. to W. S. 24½@24¾c; crude 12c; futures, February 24½c; March 24¼@24½c; April 25c; May 25¾c; June 25¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 20.—Market strong; no oil offering at reasonable figures; holding all the way from $3 25@3 50.

[Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

OIL CITY, January 20.—Lower road, irrespective; $4 20@4 25; gravity $4 25@4 30; Oil City, irrespective $4 45; do gravity $4 50 to $4 55. Market firm.

TITUSVILLE, January 20.—Market but firm; price $4 00 to $4 05. Sales at $4 00.

ROUSEVILLE, January 20.—Market very firm; offering $4 50 freely for regardless.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 3 P. M.—Crude 12¼@13c. Refined, January, 24½c; February 24¾c; March 24¾@25c; April 25c; May 25¾c.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Crude in bulk steady at 14@14½c; sales of 300 bbls reported at 13½c. Crude, in barrels, nominally 18½c; refined is quoted at 25c; 1,000 barrels sold at 25c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 20, 5 P. M.—Crude 12¾@ 13c. Refined, January, 24½c; February 24¾c; March 24¾c; April 24¾c; May 25c.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Peerless Oil Works	148
Forsyth Refinery	74
Total	222

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Duncan & Co. to Peerless Oil Works, 148 bbls.
J. B Barbour to Forsythe's Refinery, 74 do.

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Elkin, Bly & Co, 105 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Union Refining & Storing Co, 87 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Hollahan & Co, 200 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Refined ..... 387 bbls

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. Pa. R. R. and Pa. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, PA., January 20, 1871.

A W Bell, 106 bbls to A W Bell & Co, Philadelphia.
Watson, Marvin & Co, 198 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Standard Oil Company, 264 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
Buckbark, Frew & Co, 779 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.
McKelvy Bros & Co, 238 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.
Total Refined ..... 1,677 bbls

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, January 14, 1871.

There has been during the week a good demand for raw irons, fully equal to the supply. Prices have an upward tendency, particularly for medium and inferior descriptions. The sales of the week aggregate 5,685 tons.

We are reported the following transactions:

Bituminous Coal—Smelted from L. S. Ore.

1000 tons No 1 forge	$31 00@4 mos.
200 tons No 1 forge	30 00@cash.
500 tons selected forge	30 00@5 mos.
100 tons mill No 1	30 50@5 mos.
100 tons mill favorite brand	31 00@4 mos.
1000 tons gray forge	31 00@4 mos.
160 & 7 8 gray forge	31 00@4 mos.
100 tons gray forge	30 00@5 mos.
500 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00@4 mos.
300 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00@4 mos.
100 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00@4 mos.
500 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00@4 mos.
200 tons gray forge, to arrive	31 00@4 mos.
200 tons gray forge	31 00@4 mos.

Anthracite.

100 tons mill	$30 00@4 mos.
200 tons mill	31 00@4 mos.
100 tons mill	30 25@4 mos.
50 tons No 2 foundry	31 50@4 mos.
50 tons No 1 foundry	35 00@4 mos.
40 tons No 1 foundry	35 25@4 mos.
60 tons No 2 foundry	32 00@60 days
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 25@4 mos.
10 tons No 1 foundry	35 25@4 mos.
100 tons mottled cold short	30 00@4 mos.
100 tons Glendon, G F, at furnace	27 00@cash.
100 tons Andover, G F, at furnace	27 00@cash.
10 tons No 2 foundry	33 25@4 mos.
200 tons gray neutral forge	31 50@4 mos.
100 tons close gray forge	30 00@30 days
50 tons No. 2 foundry	33 50@4 mos.
100 tons No extra foundry	34 00@4 mos.
50 tons No 2 foundry	32 75@cash.
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 00@4 mos.
20 tons No 1 foundry	35 00@4 mos.
450 tons No 2 foundry	31 50@6 mos.
100 tons hard No. 2	32 50@6 mos.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	31 00@6 mos.

Blooms.

57 tons inferior Juniata	70 00@cash.
18 tons No 1 Juniata	92 50@cash.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	Byers & McCullough, m	2
Byers & Co, m	6	Hallman & H, m	6
Coleman, H. & Co, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Superior Mills, m	2	Lindsay & McCutcheon, m	1
Tyler Mills, m	1	Graff, Bennett & Co, m	3
Pittsburgh Iron & F Co, m	3		
Total			58

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co, m	2	J Moorhead, m	1
J Rea, m	1	J W Porter, m	1
Hallman & H, m	2		
Total			7

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, R & Co, o	15	Everson, P & Com	1
McKnight, P & Co, o	1	McKnight, Wolff & Co, o	1
Coleman, Rahm & Co	2	Wm Smith, m	1
Myers Bros, o	1		
Total			22

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

J Moorhead, m	1	Byers & McCullough, m	2
H Woodsides, m	1	Graff, B & Co, m	1
Total			5

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

John Moorhead	2

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

India	January 21 ..... Liverpool.
Minnesota	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
Iowa	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
Cuba	January 25 ..... Liverpool.
Aleppo	January 26 ..... Liverpool.
Wyoming	January 28 ..... Liverpool.
Washington	January 28 ..... France.
Russia	February 1 ..... Liverpool.
Idaho	February 1 ..... Liverpool.
Columbia	February 4 ..... Glasgow.
Tyrian	February 8 ..... Liverpool.
Scandinavia	February 11 ..... Liverpool.
Europa	February 11 ..... Glasgow.
Colorado	February 15 ..... Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 20, 1871.

River stationary; seven feet water; clear; thermometer 28 degrees.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., January 23, 1871.

River falling; seven and half feet water; clear; thermometer 25 degrees.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, January 20, 1871.

There is five and a half feet water and falling. River clear of ice.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bongher	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.

Departed.

Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Belle	Flenniken	Geneva.
Granite State	Kerr	Portsmouth.

Monongahela 9 feet and falling.

THE marks last evening indicated nine feet and falling. The weather was all that could be desired. Trade on the landing was not very active. The departures include the Granite State, for Portsmouth, with a good trip.

Bridge Obstructions—Letter from One Who Knows Something About Them.

special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

STEAMER GLENCOE, WHEELING, January 19, 6 P. M., 1871.

The Glencoe is here taking mails aboard, and will soon commence on some other freight, and will remain here till to-morrow morning. The Glencoe is proving herself more than was expected in her running, and she handles like a row boat. She was at Beaver taking freight about one hour, and we had to spend more than that at the Zanesville bridge in getting the chimneys down, and we are now running with them all down, feet at the top of the trunk, and will not put them up till we have passed the Parkersburg obstruction, for I should say destruction. It is a great shame to think that we have such villainous obstructions on such streams as the great Ohio. A few months will end its navigation for the highway, and when it is once disposed of, one to the next month South and West when, cold, frost and ice comes, and woe also to the rich ironmasters of Pittsburgh when the grand exposition that are now forming of railroads, built by Eastern money and run for Eastern account. Pittsburgh will then reap what she has been sowing—her own destruction of cheap freights—by her patronage of railroads. Pittsburgh will be very rich at the present greatness, viz: the river commerce that has always given her the advantages of cheap transportation and a great outlet for her goods, but she can slept and winked at every obstruction that has been placed over the great highway, to have some excuse for a few miserable bridges she happens to have. This is no imagination as to the final closing of the Ohio river by this bridge system. The Glencoe is now compelled to lay up here till morning to pass the bridges at Bellaire in safety, when all the boats could have gone on. Thus, you see, it is already half closed, and the boats will be forced to the trouble of making them lay up at night, thus doubling the cost of transportation expenses of coal to the Southern markets. I suppose I am wearying you, but in writing, but facts are stubborn things, and may be smothered for a little while, but will come to the surface soon enough. A.

THE steamer Far West is on her way to this city.

CAPT. B. F. HALL is one of the St. Charles pilots.

THE towboat Fox left yesterday for Nashville with 70,000 bushels of coal.

THE Granite State yesterday, in charge of Commodore Kerr, left for Portsmouth with an excelent trip.

THE City Council of Evansville have reduced the wharfage tax on certain regular packets.

THE towboat Stella is reported as having lost a coal barge at Parkersburg.

THE towboat Collier and barges are due, and will leave with dispatch for St. Louis.

THE steamer "Kate Pentham," Captain Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Thursday.

THE steamer Messenger, Captain R. Greenlee, is on her way to this city, having left Louisville on Wednesday.

THE dredge boat Monongahela has been engaged to remove the sunken coal boat from the channel in front of the city.

THE packet St. Charles, Capt. C. A. Dravo, will leave this port on Monday or Tuesday for Cincinnati and many points, so get ready.

THE Cincinnati shippers are holding back in anticipation of lower rates. The indications Thursday were that they would be disappointed.

THE John A. Wood started South again, with her tow of coal Wednesday evening. She will be taken over the falls by Tom Varnie on Thursday.

PERSONAL.—Captain George W. Johnson, now a citizen of Iowa, and formerly of the "Minerva" and late of the "Glasgow," is on a visit to this, his native place.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M., and 4:30 P. M. These boats, all sidewheelers, built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of experienced and attentive officers.

THERE has been a rise of nine feet at Burning Springs, on the Little Kanawha. The little steamer Minnecola sunk at Parkersburg last Saturday. Kentucky river is rising, with five feet at Frankfort.

THE punctual packet Carrie Brooks, Captain H. Darlington, takes her departure this day at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville. This boat has fine accommodations, and is in charge of careful officers. Mr. Charles Kirker will be found in the office.

ANDY BELL, a fireman on the Charmer, was drowned at Louisville. He was standing on the wheel during some repairs, when a heavy sea reversed her wheel, and started the wheel of the Charmer, throwing Bell into the river. Every effort was made to save him, but to no purpose. Bell lived at Pittsburgh.

THE New Albany *Ledger* says: Pilot George McBride engaged his services last August to a coal towing company at $5,500 per year, work or play, time to commence this month in August. For six months he was walking about, drawing his pay regularly. Other towboat p

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Great Original One Dollar Store—74 Fifth avenue.
Wedding Cards—Reeds & Co., R. S. Davis & Co.
Wheat and Rye Wanted—D. Wallace.
School of Design—Annual Exhibition.
Stock Sales—A. Mellwaine.
New Jerusalem Church—Rev. W. H. Benade.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garrette.
First Methodist Church—Rev. W. McKendree.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
Standard Law Institute—Jas. B. Dodge.
Houses and Lots at Auction—A. Loggette.
Engine for Sale—A. F. Hussey.
Drug Store for Sale—Corner Ohio street and East Lane.
Rooms for Rent—J. J. Nicols street.
Sawed Locust Posts—Mellon Bros.
Horse Shoes—Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
Great Western Gun Works—J. H. Johnston.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Co.
Elgin (Illinois) Watches—Reeds & Co.
Nice Mitts—James H. Heard & Co.
Traveling Satchels—Lauer & Bros.
Dissolution—Noel & Wampler.
Trustees' Sale of Property in Bankruptcy.
Trustees' Sale of Hempfield Railroad.
Residence for Sale—Dithridge & Son.
Cartons and Linens—J. R. Heard & Co.
Children's Carriages—106 Market street.
Broker—Geo. H. Hill.
Prints, Percales, &c.—J. B. Heard & Co.
Baskets—106 Market street.
Brick Houses for Sale—McCormick & Warwick.
Toys—106 Market Stress.
Bankrupt Notice.
Trabue's Mines for Lease, Sale or Partner Wanted.
Notice—McClanahan Lodge, A. Y. M.
Mercantile Library Hall—Miss Olive Logan.
Cream Ale—Pier, Daniels & Co.
Upholsterers—E. Edmundson & Son.
Crated Crackers—Marvin's.
Bolting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
New 7-30 Gold Loan—Jay Cooke & Co.
Opera House—Chapman Sisters, Monday, January 23.
Opera House—Under the Gas Light.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Academy of Music—The Pilgrim.
Orphans' Fair—Basement of St. Paul's Cathedral.
The Pilgrim—Academy of Music.
Real Estate Bought and Sold—W. N. Howard.
Insta Ale—Joshua Rhodes.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Mortgage Investments—W. N. Howard.
Meeting—Shamberg Petroleum Co.
Rolling Mills at Auction—Robt. H. Bennett & Co.
Conveyancing—W. N. Howard.
Statement—Manufacturers' and Merchants' Insurance Company.
Residence for Sale—A. W. Lukens.
Aerated Crackers—Marvin's.
Trees—Trees—J. R. & A. Murdoch.
Fluid Extract—McClarran & McKennan.

FIRES.

Moro, Illinois.

ST. LOUIS, January 20.—The flouring mill of Messrs. Fink & Nasse, at Moro, Illinois, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $11,000.

Ottowa, Canada.

OTTOWA, January 20.—The St. James Hotel was burned early this morning, and many of the inmates barely escaped with their lives and in their night clothes.

City Point, Va.

RICHMOND, January 20.—The Dunn of Dr. Eppes, at City Point, was burned last night, together with thirteen animals and 2,000 bushels of grain.

Evansville, Ind.

EVANSVILLE, IND., January 20.—Junk's brewery and dwelling burned at 2:30 this morning. Loss $18,000; insured $13,000 as follows: $2,000 Queen, London and Liverpool, $4,000; Fulton, New York, $2,000; Independence, Boston, $2,000; Home, Columbus, O., $3,000; Germania, of Cincinnati, $3,000. The building inaccessible, the building burned to the ground.

Hamilton, O.

CINCINNATI, January 20.—The mill of Louis Schneider, in Hamilton, Ohio, was partially burned this morning.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1871.

THE BOOK CONCERN INVESTIGATION.

The discussions of the Methodist Conference on the question of an adjournment of the investigation until the meeting of the General Conference, was continued until a late hour yesterday evening. Shortly before the proceedings closed it was rather indefinitely concluded that for the present the investigation should be discontinued, and that instead of a trial by the Book Committee, the case should be given in charge of a commission of disinterested persons of undoubted character. The committee met again in executive session this morning, and after a long discussion the charges of the investigation into the charges against Dr. Lanahan by the Book Committee should end, and a resolution to that effect was carried. A report was adopted by the committee this morning explaining the stand taken by it, and giving reasons for the continuance of the trial. At one o'clock a recess was taken, after which several changes were made in the language of the report. The report will be made public to-morrow.

The Book Committee brought their deliberations to a close this evening. The following is in substance what was arrived at: The charges against Dr. Lanahan and Dr. Sherman, have been withdrawn, and Dr. Lanahan will be reinstated in his position. A sub-committee of four will be appointed to-morrow, whose business it will be to investigate the general management of the Book Concern; also, the methods of book-keeping in that establishment. They will be authorized to call to their assistance two experts, one to be named by Bishop Scott; and should any question of law arise, it is to be referred to Judges Reynolds and Fancher for decision. This sub-committee are to report the result of their labors at the next General Conference.

DINNER TO MINISTER SCHENCK.

Gen. Schenck will arrive here to-morrow. He will be entertained at a dinner party to-morrow evening, given by Hon. Mr. Roberts, to which about twenty leading gentlemen are invited.

DEATH OF MRS. D'ARCY MGEE.

The widow of Thos. D'Arcy M'Gee died in Montreal on Tuesday last, aged fifty-eight. She leaves two daughters, provided for by the Dominion government.

RECEIPTS AT THE HOLLAND TESTIMONIAL.

The receipts at the Holland testimonial matinees, yesterday, were about $6,000.

RAILWAY MATTERS

OMAHA AND NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

OMAHA, January 20.—The Omaha and Northwestern Railroad is completed to De Soto, twenty-six miles.

STATE POLITICS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LEWISTOWN, PA., January 20, 1871.

At a meeting of conferees from the counties of Huntingdon, Mifflin and Juniata, held here to-day, P. M. Lytle, of Huntingdon, and W. W. Davis, of Juniata, were elected delegates from this representative district to the next Republican State Convention; John Laporte, Esq., of Huntingdon county, President, and J. A. McKee, of Mifflin, acted as Secretary of the Conference. S.

Mr. Buckalew, in his argument on the Lyndall-Deebert contest in the Senate, claimed that the number of fraudulent votes charged by the contestant to have been cast for Mr. Deebert was not sufficient to unseat the latter. This was evidently a mistake on the part of Mr. Buckalew, as the number set forth in the petition of Lyndall is 1,565, and Deebert's majority was but 1,301.

CITY MATTERS.

List of Unmailable Letters, January 20, 1871.

Aultman Steel Works, Akron, O. 3
Craig, James, Brady's Bend, Pa. 3
Head Brothers, Jefferson, Iowa. 3
King, Hamilton, Kittanning, Pa. 1
Pickering, W., Bucyrus, O. 3
Rife, Kate C., Chambersburg, Pa. 3
Strong & Lowen, Alliance, O. 3
Secor, David, Forest City, Iowa. 3

DEATH FROM EXCESSIVE DRINKING.

A Young Man Found Dead in His Bed Last Evening.

Last evening about seven o'clock, Dr. Geo. B. Galloway, a young man twenty-three years of age, was found dead in his bed, at the boarding house of Mr. Latimer, No. 56 Second avenue. The deceased was a son of Rev. Mr. Galloway, of Stenbenville, who died a number of years ago. The deceased had been in the employ of Messrs. Shill and Gillespie three years, and when the firm was dissolved, Dr. Gillespie employed him, in whose employ he continued two years. The coroner was notified of the sad occurrence and proceeded to hold an inquest when the following facts were elicited.

Samuel Black, sworn—I am a printer by occupation; was a room-mate with the deceased; I occupy the room this evening about half past six o'clock, when I noticed that the deceased was very pale; called him but he did not answer; I went down stairs and told my other room-mate that I thought Dr. Galloway was dead; we then went into his room and found him dead; saw him last alive on Thursday morning; we both got up about the same time; he is in the habit of coming home under the influence of liquor; he takes his meals at Mrs. Scanlon's; I have seen a bottle that has a room here; I asked the girl at Mrs. Scanlon's when he was there last, she said he had not been there for three or four days.

Dr. M. Gillespie, sworn—The young man has been in my employ two years; he has been addicted to habits of dissipation for two years or more; I sent him out on Thursday to collect bills, and he was drunk, and did not collect any; he returned about 5 o'clock, and I paid him off and discharged him. He has a mother, a sister and brother living in Steubenville; his nervous system was so prostrated that he was totally unfit for business.

Lowrie Moore was next sworn, but there was nothing new elicited except that he noticed a small vial in the fire on Thursday evening, and got the impression that the deceased had taken poison.

The last witness was Dr. Gilmore, who testified that it was his opinion that the deceased came to his death from an excessive use of narcotic drinks; if he had taken poison the symptoms would have been the same; this could not be decided without a *post mortem* examination, and an analysis of the contents of the stomach, which would not be necessary, as there is no suspicion of foul play. The deceased has been dead about sixteen hours.

This concluded the testimony, and the jury, after a brief consultation returned a verdict of death from the excessive use of alcoholic stimulants.

Dr. Gillespie, at the head quarters of police, telegraphed the sad occurrence to the mother of the deceased, at Steubenville, and it is likely she will arrive here to-day and have the remains removed to Stenbenville for burial.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

An Informal Opening to take Place Next Month—The Grand Demonstration Deferred till March.

President Hughart, of the Connelsville Railroad, left for Baltimore, yesterday, to arrange for an informal opening of the road to Baltimore, which is expected to take place about the middle of February. The grand event of linking Pittsburgh, by rail, with Baltimore and the seaboard, will be formally celebrated, with pomp and circumstance befitting such an occasion, some time in March. The road, as soon as it can be made ready to admit of the passage of trains, will be opened in an informal way, but the grand demonstration will not take place until the road-bed has become settled, and the track-laying has been got into good working order. The event is already exciting some interest in Baltimore, and a delegation of business men belonging to that city is arranging to accompany the delegation here. The merchants and manufacturers of the Pittsburgh district at the termini of this important line are the parties more directly concerned, and the event will be full of interest to them.

BROWNING ASSOCIATION ENTERTAINMENT.—The Browning Association of the Pittsburgh Female College will give another of their delightful musical and literary entertainments, on Friday evening, next week, in the College chapel. The friends of the institution, especially those who have heretofore enjoyed these entertainments, will doubtless make it a point to attend. This will be the close of the first half of the winter term of the College, and persons wishing to enter pupils can have them attend the following Monday. Call on or address Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., Principal.

REV. DR WITT C. BYLLESBY arrived in the city yesterday, and will remain several days. He will preach in St. James's Episcopal church, Penn street, at the usual hour to-morrow morning. As many of his old parishioners will desire to call on him during his visit, it may be well to state that he can be found at No. 154 Center avenue.

THE REMOVAL OF THE ARSENAL.—The Finance Committee, at its meeting yesterday, decided to call a special meeting of the City Councils on Monday afternoon next, to take into consideration the bill now before the United States Congress for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal. It is not unlikely resolutions will be adopted disapproving the bill.

A. Y. M.—McCandless Lodge No. 390, A. Y. M., will hold a special meeting at the corner of Thirty-sixth and Butler streets, at 12 M. to-morrow, to attend the funeral of the late Marcus Morton. Members of the order are invited to attend.

THE DIAMOND MARKETS.

The Total Receipts for Eleven Consecutive Years—Other Market Houses Needed.

We are indebted to Mr. James M. McEwen, who served, during 1869 and 1870, as Chairman of the Market Committee, but who, unfortunately for his constituents, declined to serve longer in Councils for the following gross receipts of the Diamond Markets, from 1859 to 1869, a period of eleven years:

Year.	Superintendent.	Clerk.	Total.
1859	$ 13,579 98	$ 9,716 57	$ 23,279 75
1860	12,066 37	10,096 69	22,162 97
1861	11,992 90	9,569 49	21,562 39
1862	11,791 05	10,783 82	22,573 87
1863	11,617 55	10,666 88	22,284 43
1864	11,976 48	18,093 57	30,069 25
1865	13,428 90	21,846 95	35,275 85
1866	16,974 59	23,776 73	40,751 32
1867	17,757 48	29,172 67	39,840 46
1868	15,779 45	19,419 79	35,198 64
1869	16,564 55	21,209 27	37,764 19
1870	27,575 77	21,437 80	49,013 57
	$181,671 49	$198,547 94	$379,619 43

The Diamond Market House proper was built by a joint stock company, by which it was held and managed until the receipts therefrom paid for the cost of construction, the interest thereon and the expenses incident to its management, and the ground having been donated to the city for market purposes, the market house really cost the corporation nothing; consequently the receipts therefrom are not to be reduced by an interest account, but are a clear gain, deducting about two and a half per cent. for expenses incurred in running the market.

It will be observed by the above figures that the gross receipts from the market house more than doubled since 1859, the last year showing $49,013 57 against $23,279 75 in '59, notwithstanding the fact that within that period eleven years Allegheny City, which was formerly supplied with marketing from the Diamond market, has constructed a market house far superior to ours in every respect, and many of our citizens now attend the Allegheny market. Again, when the Diamond was first erected, meat shops and "green groceries" were comparatively unknown, the entire population was supplied with meat and vegetables at the market stalls. Now, however, there are numerous establishments along all the prominent thoroughfares where the vender of meats exposes his beef, pork, mutton, veal, &c., to sale, needing no more other than the bloody carcas of the slaughtered animal to designate his place of business and the nature of his trade. "Green Groceries" are still more largely during the vegetable season, and it is estimated by those capable of judging that fully one-half of the meat and vegetables consumed in the city is purchased from the meat shops and "green groceries." If, then, market houses are a benefit and convenience to the people, it is quite evident that we have room for more of them.

The Fifth avenue market-house now in course of erection and nearly completed, withing a mile of the Diamond, will supply the wants of a large portion of our citizens, who, owing to the distance they were from market, have heretofore been compelled to resort upon meat shops and "green groceries."

There are still other districts in the city where market houses are needed, and when they are located they should be managed as to be a source of revenue to the city. The Lawrenceville district has largely increased in population within the past few years, as has also the East Liberty district, and in both of these we think market houses would be paying investments. It is thought by some that the erection of other market houses would have a tendency to decrease the receipts at the Diamond Market, but we are inclined to the opinion, and think we have a precedent to sustain us. The establishment of the Allegheny Market house was as much, if not more, calculated to interfere with the receipts of the Diamond Market, owing to its proximity to the latter and because of the comparatively low increase of population at that date, when compared with the present increase, as would be the construction of a market house in either of the localities named. The new market house, if built, will, instead of drawing from the patronage of the Diamond, only take a almost exclusively from the meat shops and "green groceries." Several opportunities are now offered for liberal minded men to purchase stalls, secure work a lasting benefit and at the same time make a profitable investment. If they prefer cash, by the erection of market houses on the lower stock plan, and holding them until such time as the receipts therefrom are sufficient to "liquidate the debt, interest" and expenses.

THE ESCAPES FROM THE WORK HOUSE.

Extracts from the Report of the Superintendent.

Superintendent Cordier has submitted his annual report to the Managers of the "Allegheny County Work House." In regard to the escapes from that institution, so much talked about in some of our daily papers, he gives the following explanation:

By referring to the foregoing statement, you will find that twenty-four prisoners have escaped. Thirty and eighty-two made successfully their escape—a number which seems to be unprecedented. It was expected, nor did the large audience go away either disappointed or dissatisfied. Space prevents our giving an extended account of the lecture, and we refer our readers to the report. Suffice it to say the talented mind will come to the conclusion that these escapes were due to a want of experience on the part of the guards, but of circumstances beyond our control. It ought to be known that the building was only half finished when I took charge of the institution. We had no wall or fence to confine our inmates, and no watchmen in which they could be relied upon employed. In order, however, to make the labor of the Board, and also that of the guards, as light as I became advisable to mainly engage them in outdoor work, such as grading, building roads, cultivating the farm, taking care of the stock and of the same kind, and as a consequence, the prisoners had to be scattered over the hills, and in order to punish men, guarded generally by one keeper only, in the ravines, the roads and over the hills of a fifty acre farm.

To effect an escape under such circumstances requires no ingenuity, but with limbs, and a fair *start running* has not been made the test of a good prison officer, it is to be hoped that the guards will be exercised more occasionally during the second heat in the exciting race.

There are only two ways, in the present unfinished state of the institution, by which to prevent effectually the escape of prisoners, either by keeping each man personally confined in his cell, or by employing at least half as many guards as there are prisoners. The adoption of such first plan as a means of security would be cruelty and detrimental to the moral and physical welfare of the prisoner; and the second plan would involve the employment of a large ordinary heavy expense, always keeping in mind that the inmates of the institution are not desperate felons and hardened criminals, as found within the walls of a penitentiary, but unfortunate who are generally poor and of dissipated habits, but guilty of no great offence; loaded firearms, ball and chain, and other means of that kind, are not employed for their safe keeping, especially as the escape of a few of these men, however deplorable in regard to their own good, cannot be of any serious injury to the community. When the walls are finished and the workshops erected, and the inmates of the institution will be under full control and the escapes will cease.

More, however, than upon strong walls, do I trust in a wise and humane discipline, based upon kindness and love, for the safe-keeping of our prisoners. Convince them first that you are interested in their personal welfare, and they will appreciate your efforts and stay with you, as with a friend and benefactor."

EDUCATIONAL.

Meeting of the Pittsburgh Teachers' Institute—Lecture by Rev. W. B. Watkins—Select Readings by Rev. J. W. Newell.

The second stated meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held last evening in the hall of the O'Hara School house, Twelfth ward. The hall has been recently refitted and furnished, and reflects credit upon the Board of Directors for their careful attention to the wants of the schools.

The attendance was large, about two-thirds of the teachers of the city being present, while the people of the neighborhood were in attendance in great numbers; by their presence, evidencing all interest in the cause of public education thus sustaining, and encouraging the teachers. The lecture was one of the most successful we have ever attended, and those teachers who were present, whilst they were agreeably entertained also learned much that can be made practically useful in the school rooms.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Prof. J. H. Crumb, of the Pittsburgh High School. The minutes were then read and approved, after which the Rev. W. B. Watkins, of the Pittsburgh Conference M. E. Church, was introduced, and delivered a lecture entitled "Provincialism, Idioms and Slang."

From the well-known character of the lecturer, with such a theme for his discussion, we were expected, nor did the large audience go away either disappointed or dissatisfied. Space prevents our giving an extended account of the lecture, and we refer our intending readers to the report. The reverend lecturer has added another to his already well-earned laurels.

The Rev. J. W. Newell, President of the Newell Institute, was introduced and entertained the institute with select readings. The reader appropriately read a selection entitled "Sallie Salter," a humorous sketch, illustrating the errors which had been so well exposed by the lecture. This sketch contained many errors, together with slang terms and phrases of daily use. Their reading was received and elicited much laughter. "Mamma Modlin and "Paul Riviere" were effectively rendered. Mr. N. exhibited great power as an elocutionist, both in his audience spell bound, and at the conclusion elicited great applause. More especially was this occasioned by his rendition of the "Battle of Morgarten."

The exercises were enlivened by singing, conducted by a class of young ladies, pupils of the Grammar Department of the O'Hara school, under direction of their musical instructor, Prof. J. M. Darling. The song "My Old Woman and I" was given by Miss Hattie M. Henry, a little miss, dressed in the costume of a century ago, was well rendered and the source of much amusement to the audience, at the same time evincing a care taken in their training and developed on their part attention and intelligence.

The institute adjourned until this morning at 9½ o'clock, when a lecture entitled "Our Poets" will be delivered by the Rev. W. F. Noble.

REMOVES all roughness from the skin, Glycermel of Roses.

SHOCKING DEATH.

A Switch-Tender Cut to Pieces by an Engine.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, just as the Johnstown accommodation train on the Pennsylvania Railroad approached the outer depot, a fatal accident occured on the north track, immediately opposite the hospital gate. Morris Cudmore, one of the oldest employees of the company, and for many years engaged as switch-tender at this point, had just left his box, and attempted to cross before a locomotive (No. 172), which was backing eastward. The engineer could not see him, as he was so close to the tender, and the speed of the engine was not checked. Cudmore, for some unknown reason, failed to calculate correctly as to the distance of the engine, and his own speed in front of it, and was struck by the tender. He passed under several of the wheels, and then was caught against the sand tube and dragged along the track for the distance of one hundred and fifty feet. The body was literally crushed to pieces—torn into shreds—and portions were scattered along the track for the distance of fifty feet. The head was crushed entirely in and the back cut off. The mutilation was horrible beyond description. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, resided in one of Armstrong's houses, near the outer depot, and leaves a large family. He was a faithful tender, and was trusted and esteemed by those who knew him. Coroner West held an inquest and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES sold by all druggists.

HORSE STOLEN.—Robert H. Patterson & Co., corner of Liberty street and Seventh avenue, hired a horse to A. J. Halleck, said to be a printer by trade, on Tuesday last, since which time neither man nor horse has been heard from. A description of the animal and of the thief is printed in another column, accompanied by an offer of reward for the capture and return of either or both.

THE South Side *Ledger* says: "We learn that Mr. T. Blackmore designs erecting a row of business houses, seventy-five feet deep and three stories high, on the north side of Carson street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, on the site of the two-story frame buildings now on the ground occupied respectively by Justice Krehan, J. Korb, saddler, and James M. Eccles's dry goods store. The buildings will be commenced the ensuing spring, as soon thereafter as litigation concerning the lease of the property has been finally settled, and when completed will be a very decided improvement of the locality."

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES, for chapped hands, faces and lips.

THE new Board of School Directors for the Fifteenth ward have contracted to have erected, on the ground lately purchased by them, across Charlotte street from their present location, an elegant and commodious school building of twelve rooms, exhibition hall, teachers' and directors' rooms, besides wardrobes and all modern conveniences. There will be two fronts, one on Thirty-seventh and the other on Charlotte street. The contract has been awarded to Frazier Brothers, of Allegheny City, they being the lowest bidders, at $35,475. Work on the new building will be commenced in the spring, and to be completed about January 1, 1872.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The weather is mild and spring like.

No overcoats were recovered by the police, yesterday.

MR. T. L. STEPHENSON, cashier of the Farmer's Deposit National Bank, has resigned.

MAYOR BRUSH dispensed justice to twenty-one common mortals yesterday.

THE Criminal Court will probably finish the jury trials for this term next week.

MR. KENNEDY, formerly of the Western Freedman's Aid Association, has been appointed to solicit donations in aid of the Pittsburgh Aethei.

MRS. MARGARET MORAN has been called to answer a charge of selling liquor on Sunday, and to-morrow preferred by Ann Garvin, before Alderman Strain.

THE MARKET Committee has elected Mr. S. J. Wainwright Chairman. The committee re-elected the present Market Constables and Weighmaster.

FRANCES FOSTER, a female, not altogether unknown in police circles, received a commitment to jail for thirty days from Mayor Brush, yesterday.

THE boilers and rollers employed in the Frankstown Rolling Mill have struck against monthly pay, demanding that they be paid every two weeks.

THE Firemen's Memorial Entertainment is announced for February 9th, 10th and 11th, at the new Odd Fellows Hall, East Birmingham.

THE stockholders of the German Savings and Deposit Bank, East Birmingham, will meet on Monday, at 3 P. M., at Turner Hall, to elect Directors.

ON Friday evening, at Odd Fellow's Hall, East Birmingham, Company "A" Veteran Light Guards, will give their first annual ball.

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DR. WOOD, and F. Plunkett are the contestants in a lively squabble for the set of harness, at the fair in Town Hall, Birmingham.

THE usual Burns anniversary super will be given by the Caledonia Society, Eichleay's Hall, Birmingham, next Wednesday evening.

AN INSANE soldier from Newport barracks, was among the arrivals at the Union depot yesterday. He was in charge of two comrades, who are taking him to to Washington, D. C.

ANNA CHARLESWORTH made information before Alderman Strain yesterday, charging Margaret Robinson with the larceny of $4 50 in money and some clothing.

CHARLES CALHOUN and Rev. Welker, who escaped from Dement, have both been returned to the penitentiary. Calhoun was found on Big Shoofly creek, and Welker had got as far as Wilmansville.

THE Monongahela Wharf Committee met and $6,000 to defray the expenses of the wharf for 1871. We presume the Finance Committee will give the amount asked for.

HENRY BRADBURG spent a good deal of money in East Liberty yesterday getting tight, and got sober in the Twenty-first ward station house at a cost of $4 25.

JOSEPH OWENS, an old man, complained to Alderman Taylor yesterday that John O'Neil wantonly assaulted him, "battering" him seven or eight times. O'Neil was sent for.

THOMAS SQUIER averred before Alderman Taylor that a brick mason employed on the City Hall building, name unknown, had assaulted and abused him, for which a warrant was issued.

WM. MCCOOL has been held for a hearing before Deputy Mayor Wilson for obtaining board to the amount of $27 from Mrs. Costello, under false pretenses.

ANDREW JACKSON BROWN, arrested for disorderly conduct, escaped from the East Liberty station house on Thursday night. He was rearrested yesterday and fined $10 by Deputy Mayor Gourley.

A BASKET, containing a lot of women's wearing apparel, was left at the office of Alderman Burns, Thursday night. It awaits identification at the Mayor's office.

GEORGE RILEY, arrested for stealing a wolf skin robe, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse by Mayor Brush for sixty days. He refuses to tell anything about how he came by the robe in his possession, and his claimant has yet appeared for the robe.

WE are informed that Mr. W. C. Friend, for many years Clerk of the Courts, will be a candidate for the Courts, will be a candidate for the position of county Controller. We have no doubt of the true sense of the word and amply qualified for the position.

STREETS have been and are yet being made of the South Side at a rapid rate. Within the past few days the full extent of encroachments upon public ground ascertained. Some interesting developments will likely be made.

THE congregation of Grace Evangelical Luthern Church, Birmingham, which is regular pastor for some time, have called Rev. J. K. Meihorn, now with a church in Freeport, Armstrong county. He has accepted the call, and will take charge of Grace Church about the first of April next.

OUR friend Crosby Gray, Esq., has "gone done and did it"—got married, we mean. He tied to the knot on Thursday evening Miss Hattie M. Henry, of this city, and we know he has the sympathies of his many friends in his *affliction*.

THE Printing Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night, at which the Controller was authorized to advertise for proposals for printing the annual reports for 1870, and for the job printing for 1871.

THURSDAY night the furnishing store of Mr. J. L. Russell, on Fifth avenue, above Smithfield street, was entered by burglars. The fellows had forced open with a "jimmy." None of the goods were disturbed, but a small quantity of money which had been left in the drawer was gone.

JOSEPH VOELKER alleged before Justice Krehan, of Birmingham, that Joseph Gaulick struck him on the head with a club, inflicting an ugly gash above the eye. The assault occurred at Wolff, Howard & Co.'s glass works, where both parties are employed. A warrant was issued.

W. H. FYFE, while became engaged in a fight in a house, corner of Third avenue and Ferry street, yesterday morning, afterwards appeared before Mayor Brush, and after hearing the complaint of Wm. Harland, with keeping a house of ill repute. She was arrested and held for a hearing.

JOHN H. HUGHES was charged $5 and costs by Mayor Brush yesterday for disorderly conduct on the public highway. Hughes, it appears, was the gunmeiting officer Cook. He liquidated both John Jno. Telford, for attempting to rescue Hunter, was charged $20 and costs, which was also paid. Pretty good for one night's fun.

AT a recent meeting of the Trustees, it was decided to name the new park in course of construction at the corner of Sarah and Twenty-fourth streets, East Birmingham, "Mount Washington," in the honor of the Hon. Joseph Walton, who contributed largely to the fund for the erection of the church. The action of the Trustees meets with the approbation of all interested in the church.

THOS. MCCLURE, employed unloading cars at the transfer depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had four toes of the right foot crushed yesterday by a large bar of iron falling upon them. He was conveyed to his home on Twentieth street, where Drs. Ahl and Brashear amputated the mangled toes.

BARNEY RICHARDSON also charged before Deputy Mayor Cartwright of East Liberty, yesterday, that Harris Allen entered the house during her absence, broke open her cupboard and helped himself to some flour, eggs, &c., with which to make pancakes. A warrant has been issued.

MARCUS MORTON, son of Randall Morton, of Squirrel Hill, and brother of Mr. Morton, of the firm of Morton, Morrison, died suddenly, while attending, at his boarding house. He was about twenty-three years of age. The funeral will take place from Spencer, McKay & Co. His remains will be buried on Sunday next, from his parents' residence.

THE Finance Committee held a meeting according to adjournment at the office of the Controller, and continued in session from 10 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in